The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 1 NO 80. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
7th June	Salsette ..	6000	Moolta..	10000
14th ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
21st ..	Delta ..	8000	Morea	11000
28th ..	India ..	8000	.....	..
5th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
12th ..	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
19th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.	12500
26ht ..	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ..	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
30th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
13th ..	India ..	8000	Macedonia..	10500

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accomodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	5163	18th May	30th May
Penang Maru	L. Noma.	5500	30th May	3rd June
Penang Maru	L. Noma-	5500	1st June..	13th June
Shinyo Maru	T. Okhuma	5909	15th June	27th June
Bombay Maru.	T. Tozawa.	4625	29th June	11th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	5126	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	Y Kamoshita.	3936	27th July	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	5153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE

dian Newspaper Co.,

LIMITED,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.

HON. SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA K.C.I.E.

DIRECTORS.

HON. MR. CHIMANLAL SETALVAD.
LCHANDRA KRISHNA, ESQ.
MANJI, Esq.
CAMA, Esq.
B. PETIT, Esq.
TAMDAS THACKERDAS, Esq
HIT, Esq.
C. BARODAWALLA, Esq.
BERS, Esq.
D. SARAIYA, Esq.
R NANABHAI, Esq.

BISCUITS
of
ALL KINDS AND QUALITIES
insist on
SWALLOW & ARIELL'S
World renowned for their flavour

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

I intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
DUMRA ..	1695	Thu. 5th June	9 a.m.	Direct.
LINGA ..	2185	June 6th June.	* 6 a.m.	Direct.

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Dumra" 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 5th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Baroda" 3,172 tons, on Thursday, 5th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder, Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
*FURNEA ..	3305	Thursday 12th June.
†PUNDUA ..	3305	.. 26th ..
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	.. 10th July.
†LINDULA ..	3358	.. 24th ..

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & C., Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

4th June, 1913.

161

The British Crown Assurance Corporation Ltd.

FIRE Insurance accepted at Moderate rates.
Prompt payment of Claims.

Agents:—**NOORMAHOMED & CO.,**
72, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

Dry & Chemical Cleaning

BY THE ENGLISH PROCESS.

N.B.—The only firm in the East with an up-to-date Cleaning Plant.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,

DRY CLEANING, DYEING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS,
2-14, Hummum St.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1906.

REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:
LONDON: 65, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, (YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay), Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules ran be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY,

35, Medows Street,

Sales and Mortgages confidentially negotiated.

Rents collected a properties looked after on Commission.

Insurance of Properties effected in the most approved Companies.

A complete list always kept ready of Bungalows to let, and for Sale on Hill Stations.

347

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

166

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £215,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Boullat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart.
E. J. Moses, Esq.
Sorabjee Cowasjee Petit, Esq.
Mathuradas Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

GENUINE CARARA
MARBLE STATUARY

A few select pieces at English Prices.

PREMIER ART SALON,
Navasari Building,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Flooring Tiles. Marble Merchants and Contractors Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals and Bath-room Fittings, ect.

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., Fort
BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS & NEW EDITIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS OF LITERATURE.

	Rs.	a.
DI HUNG CHANG'S SCRAP-BOOK. Compiled and Edited by Sir Hiram Stevens Maxim. With Portrait of Li Hung Chang as Frontispiece and Forty-two illustrations	0	9
MEMOIRS OF THE HUSBAND OF AN EX-CROWN PRINCESS. By Eurico Tosseli. Translated by Lady Theodora Davidson ...	8	8
PEEPS INTO PERSIA. By Dorothy De Warzee (Baroness d'Hermalle): With Fifty-one illustrations from Photographs. ...	10	15
THE LAWYER. Our Old-man-of-the-Sea. By William Durran. With a foreword by Sir Robert F. Fulton, M.A., LL.D.	6	9
PEERESSES OF THE STAGE. By Cranstoun Metcalfe. With Twenty-four Portraits	5	0
IN QUEST OF TRUTH. A Study of Religion and Morality. By Hubert Stansbury	3	1
THE MARTYRDOM OF MAN. By Winwood Reade. Twentieth edition. With an introduction by F. Legge	2	10
THE KORAN, OR ALCORAN OF MOHAMEDAN. With explanatory Notes and Preliminary Discourse. By George Sale. Also Readings from Savary's Version with Maps and Plans.....	5	0
INDIA'S STORY ("Our Empire Story" Series) Told to Boys and Girls. By H. E. Marshall. With pictures in colour by J. R. Skelton and A. D. M'Cormick, R.I.	1	5
MOTHER GOOSE'S NURSERY RHYMES AND FAIRY TALES. With illustrations. By Sir John Gilbert, R.A., John Tenniel, Harrison Weir, Walter Crane, W. McConnell, J. B. Zeck'er and others	1	10
THE ELEMENTS OF CHILD PROTECTION. By Sigmund Engel. Translated from the German by Dr. Eden Paul. 1912 ...	13	2
A STUDY IN IDEALS: Great Britain and India. By Manmath C. Malik. 1912	9	3
FOUNDATIONS. A Statement of Christian Belief in terms of Modern Thought. By Seven Oxford Men:—B. H. Streeter.—R. Brook.—W. H. Moberly.—R. G. Parsons.—A. E. J. Rawlinson.—N. S. Talbot.—W Temple. 1913 ...	9	3

Thacker & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

197

DRINK
VITTEL **GRAND SOURCE**

The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

Sole Agents in India,
PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,
Vad Gadi, BOMBAY

To be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists.

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.

Keep the body pure by keeping the fitters active and healthy.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

BELTS, ENAMELS,
SUSPENSORY, BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices.

Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

TAYLOR & Co.,
Drug Stores.
35, SURREY STREET, STRAND,
LONDON, W. C.
(ESTABLISHED 1871.)

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS AND GREASES
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—**SHAW WALLACE & Co.,**
TAJ BUILDINGS,
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

269

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co., LIMITED.

FIRE **LIFE**

Established under the Chairmanship of
THE HON'BLE SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed, Rs. 25,00,000. Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.

Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.

RAHIM JOOSAB & Co., *Secretaries.*

Our I. C. O brand
REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Limited.

HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 2136.

INSURANCE.

FIRE LIFE MARINE TRANSIT MOTOR CAR AND PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS

FOR PROSPECTUSES AND RATES
Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL,
General Insurance Agent,
Office:— **3, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.**

Phone: 2352. [Telegrams: "Baltic." 277

THE
Bombay Chronicle

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TOWN.

Yearly .....Rs. 20.
Quarterly .....Rs. 6.
Half-Yearly.....Rs. 11

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly .....Rs. 30.
Half-Yearly.....Rs. 16.
Quarterly .....Rs. 8.

WHY WORRY ABOUT DHOBIES?
WHEN THE
New Electric Laundry
guarantees entire satisfaction in
DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING
of clothings of all descriptions.
Clothes Treated Antiseptically.
Original colour of garments retained.
REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.

Prices compare favourably with local rates.

K. JONES & Co.,
46, PRINCE BUILDINGS.
Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Thursday, the 12th June, 1913, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

Notices of motions—

1. (a) From the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., seconded by Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, and (b) from Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt.—For expressing regret at the death of Mr. Shapoorjee Sorabjee Mistry, and for adjourning the Meeting as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

2. From the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., seconded by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt.—For expressing regret at the death of Mr. Kalabhai Lalubhai.

3. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding a notification regarding the election of Mr. H. M. Inglis to be a Councillor.

4. Letter from Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's Meetings.

Bombay Improvement Trust Letters—

5. Forwarding excerpts from the Trustees' Proceedings.

6. Forwarding half-yearly accounts of the Trust.

7. Letter from Mr. D. F. Dastoor—Requesting that steps be taken to prevent the noise and nuisance arising from the Health and Drainage Departments carts and from hawkers and their handcarts.

8. Letter from Mr. Hormusji Cowasji Katrak and others—Complaining of the condition of the road behind the western side of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Lower Parel Station.

9. Letter from Mr. Anandrao Ramchandra Ranjit—Requesting that Labanum Road on the Gamdevi Estate may be properly lighted.

10. Letter from Mr. P. P. Guard—Complaining of the filthy condition of Bomanji Lane, Fort.

11. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Bhatia Mitra Mandal—Requesting that the name of Bhatia Baug may not be changed.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

12. Recommending a grant of Rs. 1,500, to meet Mr. Midgley Taylor's fee for his advice on certain questions concerning the proposed Pumping Station for the North of the Island.

13. Recommending that in reply to their letters regarding the condition of a lane at Clare Road, Byculla, Mr. J. E. Fernandez and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

14. Recommending that in reply to their letter regarding the widening of Girgaum Road, Dr. Hormusji Manekji and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

15. Fixing, subject to confirmation by the Corporation, amounts of securities to be furnished by certain clerks in the General Stores Department.

16. (a) Forwarding for orders a letter from the Commissioner regarding the appointment of a locum tenens during the absence of the Hydraulic Engineer on leave. (b) Letter from the Commissioner requesting sanction to the Hydraulic Engineer being granted eighteen days' leave on deputation in continuation of his privilege leave.

17. Recommending a grant of Rs. 14,729, to meet the cost of improving Worli Road.

18. Recommending a grant of Rs. 4,500, to meet the salary of the Deputy Commissioner.

19. Recommending a grant of Rs. 1,62,177, to meet the cost of constructing a road from Parel Tank Road to Sewri New Road.

20. (a) Recommending that in reply to their letter regarding the erection of hackney stables at Boodhan Wadi, Mr. Dorabji Framji and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report. (b) Further letter from Mr. Dorabji Framji and others on the same subject.

21. Recommending that in reply to their letter regarding the condition of certain roads in Mahim, Mr. Burjor S. N. Cooper and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

22. Recommending a grant of Rs. 3,800, to meet an excess over the Budget grant for stores, Municipal Workshops.

23. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs. 2,460 to supplement the grant for repairs to tools, etc.

24. Recommending that in reply to their letters regarding an iron tank in Samuel Street, Messrs. Ebrahim Tyabali and Co. be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

25. Recommending that in reply to their letter regarding insufficient supply of water at premises No. 20, Clare Road, Byculla, Mr. J. E. Fernandez and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

26. (a) Recommending that in reply to his letter regarding a well at premises No. 9A, Walkeshwar Road, Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee be referred to the Commissioner. (b) Further letter from Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee on the same subject.

27. Recommending that in reply to his letter regarding the question of one-fifth draw-back, Mr. Keshavlal S. Sanghani be informed that the matter has already been dealt with by the Standing Committee.

28. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Keshavlal S. Sanghani, regarding roads, drains, etc., at Matunga, be recorded.

29. Recommending that the Commissioner be requested to expedite the completion of the proposed slaughter house at Arthur Road and that Mr. N. E. Master be informed accordingly with reference to his complaint regarding the nuisance caused by the existing Hog Market at Lohar Street.

30. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs. 2,265, to meet excess expenditure due to acting arrangements made during the absence of the Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, on leave.

31. Recommending a grant of Rs. 15,794-12-2, to meet the cost of improving Forjett Street.

32. Recommending, subject to the sanction of Government, a grant of Rs. 5,000 as a contribution towards the public fund for the children's fete to be held in Bombay in commemoration of His Excellency the Viceroy's recovery.

33. Framing, subject to confirmation by the Corporation and Government, certain Pension, etc., Regulations.

Government Letters—

34. Intimating that His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to raise the salary of Mr. P. R. Cadell, I. C. S., Municipal Commissioner, to Rs. 3,000 per mensem.

35. (a) Forwarding, for information and such action as may be considered necessary, a letter from the Government of India, on the subject of the protection of India from Yellow fever and the practicability of stegomyia reduction in Indian seaports. (b) Commissioner's report thereon.

36. Requesting that two representatives may be selected to serve on the Committee to be appointed by Government to examine the question of the education of children employed in factories in this Presidency.

Notices of Motions—

37. From Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin—For informing Government that the Corporation are of opinion that it is desirable that the duties of the Municipal Commissioner and of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust be combined in one office.

38. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For amalgamating certain Committees, etc.

Letters from the Commissioner—

39. Requesting sanction to revised regular lines being prescribed for a portion of the Mazagon Road between Wari Bunder Road and Jail Road East.

40. Forwarding statements regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains in the City.

41. Forwarding a report regarding the construction of a footpath on one side of the Kennedy Bridge.

42. Forwarding a letter from the Bombay Sanitary Association, which conveys the thanks of the Managing Committee of the Association to the Corporation for their generous donation towards the Building Fund of the Indian Sanitary Institute.

43. Forwarding a certified copy of judgment delivered by the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes in connection with the election appeal filed by Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani.

44. Forwarding a report regarding a proposal to provide water cisterns in each ward of the City.

Notices of Motions—

45–50. From Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani—(45) For resolving that the Night Soil Pail Depot near Musjid Bridge be removed from its present position. (46) For obtaining a report regarding the improvement of Musjid Bunder Road. (47) For obtaining a report regarding the condition of footpaths on the low level roads near the Musjid Bridge. (48–49) For obtaining a report regarding the desirability of improving the two arched-ways under the eastern approach of the Musjid Bridge. (50) For obtaining a report regarding public and private troughs in the City.

Letters from the Commissioner—

51. From Mr. Hoosenbhoy A. Lalljee—For obtaining a report regarding the necessity of improving the Musjid Bunder Street between the junction of Dariasthan Street and Samuel Street.

52. From Dr. Dinshaw Bamanji Pestonji Master—For obtaining a report regarding open drains in the City.

Letters from the Commissioner—

53. Forwarding a return of motor cars and motor cycles taxed in the City.

54. Forwarding a report regarding the lighting of the road to the north of Sewri Village.

55. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

56. Forwarding a return showing the hours of supply of water to the different localities.

57. Forwarding a report regarding smoking on platform seats of tram cars and the provision of standing compartments in the cars.

58. Submitting proposals for the removal of the existing Tramway sidings on the Crescent site and the creation of new sidings at certain other places in the Fort.

59–61. Requesting sanction to the Tramways Company being allowed to carry out extension of electric mains along Nepean, Dadiseth and Wari Bunder Roads.

62. Forwarding for approval a set of amended Transfer Regulations proposed to be issued by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company.

Notices of Motions—

63. From Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri—For obtaining a report regarding nuisance caused by the filthy condition of the vacant plot of ground adjoining the railway line in the rear of houses on Dongri Street and Chinch Bunder Road.

64. From Dr. S. S. Batliwala, seconded by Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy—For obtaining a report regarding the obstruction caused by the latrines standing in the middle of the portion of land acquired for improving the corners of Purbhadevi Road.

Letters from the Commissioner—

65. Requesting sanction to the acceptance of the Collector's award in respect of a plot of Municipal land south of Kurla Station.

66. Requesting sanction to the continuance of the supply of water to the Ghatkopar Salt Works for a period of three years.

67. Suggesting certain improvements in the law and procedure of Municipal Elections.

68. Forwarding a return of unwholesome food-stuff destroyed by the Market Department.

69. Regarding a proposal for the modification of leave rules applicable to Heads of Departments and other higher officers of the Municipality.

70. Forwarding a report regarding the Municipal Analyst's examination of the capillary tubes of Glycerinated Vaccine.

71. Forwarding a letter from the Executive Health Officer who requests permission to dedicate to the Corporation a work entitled "Practical Sanitation in India" and recommending that 100 copies of the book be purchased.

72. Forwarding a report on the question of levying a tax on the Fire Insurance Companies carrying on business in the City.

73. Bombay Improvement Trust Letter—Forwarding a Notification issued by the Board in respect of the alteration of Parel Street Scheme No. 31.

74. Memorandum from the Municipal Secretary—Forwarding a statement of Committees of the Corporation.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

75. Regarding proposals for allowing standing compartments in Tram cars and the question of providing reserved accommodation for ladies in Tram cars.

76. Regarding a site for the proposed Chowpatty Market.

77. Regarding the question of the construction of an overbridge at Dadar across the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways and of a road over the Tulsi pipe line betwen Elphinstone and Dadar Roads.

78. Regarding the question of partial lighting of lamps in certain streets on moonlight nights.

79. Regarding (1) Sewerage of the North of the Island, (2) Deep Sea Outfall at Love Grove, and (3) Effects of the introduction of an increased water-supply on the Drainage System.

80 Regarding the question of (1) the construction of a terminal service Reservoir at Ghatkopar, and (2) the acquisition of Golanji Hill for a Reservoir.

81. Regarding the amendment of the Municipal Act, so as to enable the Municipality to deal efficiently with the premises used for storing building materials and other articles and with bake-houses and public eating-houses.

82. Regarding a proposal for making adequate provision for the accommodation and treatment of infectious diseases occurring among Europeans and Anglo-Indians in the City of Bombay.

83. Regarding the question of granting permission to Mr. B. H. Hewett, Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, to accept fees for attendance at meetings of the Boiler Commission.

84. Regarding the question of the delegation of powers to the Commissioner to condone breaks in the service of Municipal Officers overstaying their privilege leave.

By order of the President,
R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 2nd June 1913. 0171

NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—(*Continued.*)

NOTICES

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

S. S. PENANG MARU having arrived on the 3rd instant, from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the Survey. The BILLS for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
181 Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE ROYAL MAIL ROUTE TO THE PUNJAB THROUGH DAILY RESTAURANT CAR EXPRESS.

Bombay—Delhi—Meerut Saharanpur—Ambala—Lahore—Peshawar, without a change.

For trains from Bombay read from top and to Bombay from bottom.

Bombay. H.M.				From Bombay H.M.
7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
4-35	Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	0-55
4-13	Arr.		Dep.	1-22
18-30	Dep.	Lahore	Arr.	11-20
18-5	Arr.		Dep.	11-50
11-44	Dep.	Rawalpindi	Arr	18-36
11-29	Arr.		Dep.	18-51
6-54	Dep.	Peshawar Cantt.	Arr.	23-18
4 -5	Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	2-0
1-50	Dep.	Meerut Cantt.	Arr.	4-31
1-42	Arr.		Dep.	4-41
22-58	Dep.	Saharanpur	Arr.	8-25
22-39	Arr.		Dep.	11-0
21- 8	Dep.	Ambala Cantt.	Arr.	13-27

BOMBAY—RUTLAM—INDORE—MHOW AND NEEMUCH.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
17-50	Dep.	Rutlam Jn.	Arr.	10-0
17- 5	Arr.		Dep.	10-42
13-33	Dep.	Indore	Arr.	14-15
13-23	Arr.		Dep.	14-25
12-50	Dep.	Mhow	Arr.	14-55
12-40	Dep.	Neemuch	Arr.	15- 0

BOMBAY—AGRA.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-
8- 1	Dep.	Bharatpur Jn.	Arr.	21-)
7-47	Arr.		Dep.	21-23
6- 0	Dep.	Agra Fort	Arr.	23-10

BOMBAY—KATHGODAM FOR NAINI TAL.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21- 0
7-20	Dep.	Muttra Jn.	Arr.	21-45
7-0	Arr.		Dep.	22-25
18-0	Dep.	Kathgodam	Arr.	11- 0

BOMBAY—DEHRA DUN FOR MUSSOORIE.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
22-58	Dep.	Saharanpur	Arr.	8-25
18-55	Arr.		Dep.	9-55
14-15	Dep.	Dehra Dun	Arr.	17-15

S. C. G WOOD,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:—

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge.....	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

CARTON & CO., Purveyors and General Commission Agents, Crawford Market Compound, Bombay.

Supply servants and fresh daily Bazaar and all orders of every description, local and outstation. Fresh fish packed in ice and sent to any station in India. Call for our price list.

MEALS SUPPLIED by English lady neighbourhood Apollo Bunder. Excellent tiffins and dinners. Terms moderate. Special reductions for parties. Apply Box No. 004, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE, Kennedy Bridge, Girgaum, opens on June 10th. Courses of Latin—German—French—Sanskrit—English—Italian—Portugese. For particulars, apply to THE PRINCIPAL. 00168

THE MOTOR UNION

Insurance Co., Ld.,

WHICH WAS

Founded by Motorists for Motorists

OFFERS

Special Comprehensive Policy.

Some special features are:

- No Limit to Number of Claims in Year.
- Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
- Complete Cover and Absolute Security.
- Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

Prospectus and rates on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Agent,
3, Elphinstone Circle,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Phone: 2352.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

For the first time in India,

GRAND BOMBAY DANCING FESTIVAL.

A grand spectacular performance at which the Star Dancers of all the European Capitals will appear.

augmented by special cinema films.

COMMENCING: SATURDAY NEXT, JUNE 7th.

TWO PERFORMANCES NIGHTLY:

First ..... 6-30 p.m. Carriages ..... 8-30.
Second ..... 9-30 p.m. Carriages..... 11-30.

Prices: Private Boxes from Rs. 3 to 12.

Orchestra stalls Rs. 2

Stalls ..... Rs. 1 | Balcony ..... Anns. 8
Circle ..... Rs. 1 | Gallery ..... Anns. 4

PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

WANTED.

REQUIRED by a single gentleman ROOM unfurnished, with bathroom, Apollo Bunder or vicinity, with or without board. Reply stating terms to Box 34, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0170

SITUATION WANTED.—A most respectable young Hindoo up-country gentleman, with an experience of 14 years in a well recognized bank as a manager and still in service, with high recommendations seeks employment in best Commercial firms and banks, best opportunity for those who need a thoroughly trained and experienced man. Please communicate with "R" c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0159

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPING TEACHER for Morning and Evening hours. Apply with Testimonials to Box 33, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0169

WANTED immediately for married couple, Furnished Flat and Coach House. Long tenancy. Apply Box 32, advt. dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED to purchase old type, tea lead, and tin. Also quotations pig lead and antimony. Send quotations to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—Immediately for an up-country station in Rajputana, a temporary OVERSEER or a SUB-OVERSEER, well-up in preparing a project of a road in hilly districts and in carrying out its construction. A thoroughly reliable and a competent man, able to command and control labour, is required.—Pay according to qualification. Apply with testimonials stating salary required, to K. G. TAMBE, L.C.E., Civil Engineer, 59, Hornby Road. 0156

WANTED—DRIVER FOR HIGH SPEED Deisel Engine. Applicants must have had previous experience of Deisels. Apply stating salary required with copies of Testimonials to THE MANAGER, Vizianagram Mining Company, Ltd., Chipurupalli Post, Vizagapatam District. 550

WANTED—FOR THE ISHWARI MEMORIAL HOSPITAL for Women, Benares, Theatre Nurse, trained in Aseptic Surgery. Pay Rs. 80 to Rs. 120, according to Qualifications and experience. Free Furnished Quarters and some Allowances. Applications with copies of Testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT. 551

WANTED—FOR BUILDING SURVEY, a qualified Sub-Overseer or Surveyor for a period of six months. Pay Rs. 50. Apply to H. BAILEY, Municipal Engineer, Benares. 552

WANTED—A MIDWIFE, under the Mangaldai Local Board on a monthly salary of Rs. 40 with Free Quarters. Applications with Testimonials will be received by the Undersigned up till the 30th June, 1913. H. G. M. VICKERS, Chairman Local Board, Mangaldai. 553.

WANTED—A MANAGER FOR THE BANK OF MYSORE, Limited, Bangalore. Banking experience in any recognised Indian Bank for five years' or more essential. Salary according to qualifications. Applications will be received up to 30th June, 1913.

Apply, stating terms, qualifications, nationality, and age, together with copies of Testimonials to THE CHAIRMAN, Board of Directors of the Bank of Mysore, Limited, Bangalore. 554

WANTED—A MOTOR AND ELECTRICAL MECHANICAL ENGINEER, a man capable of taking entire charge of a Motor Service. Must have a knowledge of Petrol Electric Cars, as there are several of these in the Service. A man is required who is willing to put his hand to work himself, from driving the Cars to keeping them in perfect running order. Salary Rs. 200, rising to Rs. 300, with Free Quarters. A good post for a reliable man. Reply with copies of Testimonials to the MANAGING MEMBER, Gwalior Motor Service, Gwalior. 555

WANTED—By an experienced House-keeper, POST in Hotel—Private or Boarding House, English middle-aged widow Companion or Secretary. Excellent Testimonials. Apply to MRS. PEARSE, Allahabad. 557.

WANTED.

WANTED—APPLICATIONS from duly qualified MARINE OFFICERS for Service with the Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., Ltd. Candidates must hold Second Mate's Board of Trade Certificate. Full details regarding Pay and conditions of Service will be furnished on application to the Undersigned. McLEOD & CO., 31, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta, Agents The Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., Ld. 558

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Four cylinder F. N. MOTOR CYCLE and SIDE CAR FOR SALE, in perfect running order. Price Rs. 1,200 or near offer. Apply Box 30, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE CHESTNUT ARAB PONY five years very comfortable paces, believed sound. Price Rs. 350, or near offer. Box 26, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—SPONS' DICTIONARY OF ENGINEERING, 3 Volumes and Supplement, cost Rs. 160. Also 35 Volumes Encyclopædia Britannica, 9th Edition, cost Rs. 475, with glass-fronted case, good as new. Open to offers. Apply J. CONNORS, Dehra Dun, U.P. 556

FOR SALE—Three large powerful KEROSINE INCANDESCENT LAMPS, with Standards complete, suitable for lighting up Boxing Platforms, Concerts, etc. Cost Rs. 1,750. Good repair. Going Cheap. Early offers to "O. C.," Inniskilling Dragoons, Muttra, U.P. 559

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Furnished flat near Apollo Bunder. Four rooms, good offices and kitchen accommodation. Lights and fans. Apply Box No. 515, "Bombay Chronicle" Office.

TO LET.—1st floor of CAMA HOUSE Medow St., lately vacated by Messrs. Chitnis and Co., Solicitors. For particulars apply on the premises or to Mr. Cama, Ravelin Street, Fort.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Never mind the weather.
COME AND SEE
SALOME

She will make you forget.

And don't miss
LEO GANN
THE DANCING COMEDIAN
who made America green.

FULL FILM PROGRAMME

Rowlands' Kalydor

Makes your skin soft and smooth.

You can easily have a clear, velvety, healthy complexion if you use

Rowland's Kalydor

"For Your Skin."

This world-famous preparation quickly removes freckles, redness, roughness, cutaneous eruptions, and other disorders of the skin. Perhaps you know how unpleasant it is to suffer from these skin troubles—but whether you do or not, you should always have a bottle of Rowland's Kalydor handy and use it night and morning. Get it from your chemist. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C. Sold by stores and chemists. Ask for Rowland's Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations.

THE

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

CAN BE OBTAINED IN

POONA:
FROM
Messrs. LA CROIX & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS,
Main Street, POONA.

MATHERAN:
Mr. Shapoorji Nowrooji's Shop,
OPPOSITE THE LIBRARY.

CALCUTTA:
Mr. M. L. ADDY,
51, Sreepal Mullick's Lane,
AND FROM
A. H. WHEELER & Co.'s BOOKSTALLS
as under:—

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.	BEGUMPET.
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.	GWALIOR.
HOTEL MAJESTIC.	JHANSI.
ESPLANADE HOTEL.	BINA.
VICTORIA TERMINUS.	BHOPAL.
BYCULLA.	COLABA.
KALYAN.	CHURCH GATE.
BHUSAWAL.	GRANT ROAD.
KHANDWA.	BANDRA.
MUNMAR.	SURAT.
ITARSI.	BARODA.
NAGPORE.	AHMEDABAD.
NERAL.	WADHWAN.
POONA NO. 1.	AJMERE.
POONA NO. 2.	ABU ROAD.
DHOND.	MHOW.
LONAVLA.	KOTAH.
SHOLAPUR.	RATLAM.
WADI.	PHULARA.
HYDERABAD.	NEEMUCH.
SECUNDERABAD.	REWARI.
	BANDIQUE.

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT OLD SONAPUR CROSS LANE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will this DAY, WEDNESDAY the 4th day of June, 1913, at the hour of 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the afternoon sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned properties by order and under instructions of the Mortgagee Mr. Mirza Asaf Abbas Baig and with consent on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Haji Moosa Haji Cassum in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 14th day of October, 1911, and extended to the deed of further charge dated the 22nd day of March, 1912, both made between the above named Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

Firstly:—All that piece of pension and tax land with the dwelling house thereon at Old Sonapur Cross Lane in the registration subdistrict of Bombay admeasuring 83 square yards, and 1/9th of another square yard bearing Collector's old No. 127, new No. 1004 (1) old survey No. 74 and new Survey No. 8179, Municipal C ward No. 3513 and Street No. 5 bounded on the East by the property of Anandibai wife of Narayen Ambaji on the West by the property secondly hereinafter described on the North by the Old Sonapur Cross Lane and on the South by the property of Currimbhai Barodawalla.

Secondly:—All that piece of pension and Tax land with the dwelling house thereon at Old Sonapur Cross Lane in the Registration sub-District of Bombay admeasuring 189 square yards bearing Collector's old No. 127 new No. 1005 old Survey No. 74 and new Survey No. 8180 and Municipal C Ward No. 3514 and Street No. 6 bounded on the East by the Property firstly hereinbefore described on the West and North by the Old Sonapur Cross Lane and on the South by the property of Currimbhai Barodawalla which said premises firstly and secondly described have been consolidated and described in the conveyance to the Mortgagor Haji Moosa Haji Cassum as follows:—

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Old Sonapur Cross Lane outside the Fort and in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 255 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 127, 127, new No. 1004 and 1005 old Survey No. 74, 74, new Survey No. 8179, 8180 and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 3513, 3514 Street No. 5 and 6 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Anandibai widow of Narayen Ambaji on or towards the West by passage on or towards the North by Sonapur 2nd Cross Lane and on or towards the South by the property of S. K. Barodawalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashanker Attorneys for the said Mortgagee at their office at No. 13 Military Square Lane Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th June, 1913. 257

CRAWFORD & CO.,

16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHETWADY MAIN ROAD (Opposite 10th Lane).

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Jaffar Sher Mahomed, the mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of June, 1913, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), under the power sale reserved to the mortgagee in the Indenture of mortgagee, dated the 29th day of January 1912, and further charge, dated the 5th day of October, 1912, on account and at the risk of Mr. Framjee Pallonjee Pochkhanavala, the mortgagor, the following valuable landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land of the Bombay Pension and Tax tenure, situate at Khetwady Main Road, in the city and registration sub-district of Bombay, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses, standing thereon containing by admeasurement 1981, 71 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 373, New No. D/2249, old Survey No. 27, New Survey No. 5 & 6/7402 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of municipal rates and taxes under Ward Nos. 1842 (1) and 1843 (2a) Street Nos. 1 and 3a and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by the Khetwady Main Road aforesaid on the south by the property now of Vithal Sayana, Contractor and formerly of Dorabjee C. Patel, on the west by a portion of the private passage and beyond that by the property of Merwanjee Cursetjee Mehta and on the East by the property now of Ardesir Sorabjee Pakhivala and formerly of Dinshaw Edulji Lam and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Framjee Pallonjee Pochkhanavala.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th June, 1913.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY,

Every description of Sha... Securities bought and sold at... favourable rates. Expert an... advice and information give... charge to Investors. The ... Referee," a monthly guide gi... tions of shares and securities, ... on application. List of d... tions forwarded if required. ... lity afforded to mofussil ... Orders of any amount prom... cuted and thorough satisfaction ... teed. Highest references given.

31, Hummum Street, Fort,
Bombay.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES
APPLY
The Manager,
BOMBAY CHRONICLE,
Medows Street,
FORT, BOMBAY

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.

Importers of PETROLEUM and its Products.

KEROSINE OILS TURPENE The substitute for Turpentine.

LIQUID FUEL. SOLE IMPORTERS OF

SHELL PETROL.

Address:—GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
PARSI BAZAR STREET,
BOMBAY and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 1st June 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches	29·645
Temperature of Air	degrees	88·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	„	81·7
Dew Point	„	79·5
Relative humidity of Air	„	0·748
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		6·0
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees	94·4
Minimum do. do.	„	85·2

General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight WNW, NW

Movement of Wind in 24 hours midnight to midnight — miles 179

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error, and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8—45 a. m., Standard Time on the 2nd June 1913 was 29·825 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913	High water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time. h. m.		Depth on sill. ft. in.
	June.			
Wed.		m 11 20		28 2
		10 57 a		26 3
Thurs.	5	0 1 a		28 10
		11 40 a		26 5
Fri.	6	0 43 a		29 2
Sat.	7	m 0 24		26 5
		1 26 a		29 2
Sun.	8	m 1 10		26 3
		2 10 a		28 11

1913	Low water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time. h. m.		Depth on sill. f. in.
	June.			
Wed.	4	m 4 24		15 6
		5 15 a		19 8
Thurs.	5	m 5 2		14 11
		5 59 a		19 6
Fri.	6	5 41		14 8
		6 42 a		19 4
Sat.	7	6 22		14 8
		7 26		19 3
Sun.	8	7 5		15 1
		8 23		19 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

June.		Sunrise.	Sunset.
4.	(Wed.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 13 m.
5.	(Thurs.)	6h. 0m.	7h. 13 m.
6.	(Fri.)	6h. 0m.	7h. 14 m.
7.	(Sat.)	6h. 0m.	7h. 14 m
8.	(Sun.)	6h. 0m.	7h. 15 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon, 10h. 48·1 m. P. M.; Last quarter, 28th, [illegible] m, A. M.; New Moon, June 5th, 10 m. A. M; First quarter, 11th, 10th, [illegible] P. M.

RABBITS IN A MUNICIPAL PARK.

[illegible]ere are some interesting facts [illegible]t Manchester's fine open space, [illegible]aton Park," in the May number "Millgate Monthly." The large [illegible]32,000 was the purchase price [illegible]k; and wherever possible [illegible]been left undisturbed. As [illegible]of this, it may be stated [illegible]of rabbits still run wild, [illegible]pparently they appreciate [illegible] security of tenure which [illegible]njoy. At one time a herd [illegible]roamed over the place, but [illegible]asons it had to be dispers[illegible]ter is one of the munici[illegible]of the border which has [illegible]nclude golf in its list of [illegible]he links at Heaton Park [illegible]of eighteen holes. Mr. [illegible]mber of the well-known [illegible], is in charge of Heaton [illegible] has promised himself, we [illegible] make the links the best in [illegible]of England within the next [illegible]eighteen months.

Leave the office with a headache and go home? Don't do it—take Stearns' Headache Cure before you leave and you will arrive home in a pleasant mood.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, JUNE 2.

Consols 2½ per cent.	..	74 1/16 (Y. D.)
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	..	25'22
Rentes 3 per cent.	..	85⅝
Berlin Cheques on London	..	20'42½
Bar Silver Spot	..	27 11/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	..	27 15/16
Closing tone of Silver:—China buying.		
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	..	64 5/16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank rate)	..	1/3 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent since 17th April 1913.		
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan).		89½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	..	3 1/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	..	4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	..	4⅜
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	..	4½
Bar Gold (per oz.)	..	7 7/9
Interest day to day loans	..	3½
Interest 7 day market loans	..	3 3/8

Arrivals.—Huntsman, Hatumet Elsa, Mountain Point.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, June 3

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	5,000 ..
Total Day's Sales of East Indian.	— ..
Total Day's Imports	11,000 ..

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Easier, fair demand Steady.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Moderately active.

Mid. Americans	6'57 d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	9'75 d.
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time).	July 11'33 / Oct. 10'99
New York Official noon call.	July 11'33 / Oct. 10'99
New Orleans 10 a. m.	July unquoted / Oct. 11'21.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	dull.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total imports	1,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J. J.	6'38	6'40
J. A.	6'36	6'39
A. S.	6'27	6'29
S. O.	6'15	6'18
O. N.	6'10	6'14
N. D.	6'07	6'09
D. J.	6'05	5'08
J. F.	6'05	5'07
F. M.	6'06	6'08

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J. J.	6'32	6'38
J. A.	6'31	6'36
A. S.	6'22	6'27
S. O.	6'11	6'16
O. N.	6'05	6'10
N. D.	6'01	6'07
D. J.	6'00	6'06
J. F.	6'00	6'05
F. M.	..	6'06
M. A.	..	6'07

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, JUNE 2.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	15,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to Continent	15,000

Futures at New York, July, 11'47. Previous closing price 11'47.

Futures at New York, October, 11'17. Previous closing price 11'05.

Declined owing to unfavourable cables and advanced later on bullish Government condition reports.

Spot Cotton at New York	11'80. Previous price 11'80.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12 5/16. Previous price 12 5/16

Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.

Futures at New Orleans, July, unquoted. Previous price 11'92

Futures at New Orleans, Oct., 11'25. Previous price 11'18

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10⅞

Demand Bills 4'86 ½

Silver Commercial Bars 60.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

June 3.

The local cotton market is closed. The Agricultural Census Bureau Report shows the condition of the cotton crop upto the 25th May, 79.1 per cent. against last year 78.9 whereas the last ten years' average for the same period is 79.9. Miss Katherine M. Giles whose report is generally closer to the Government Report is out by nearly five points. Her Bi-monthly reports are generally closer to the actuals. She is considered to be one of the experts in indicating the correct weather condition as she has several thousand correspondents in the cotton belt of the United States. Though she is married to Mr. Stewart H. Brown on 1st October, 1905 she is known to the cotton world since 1897 by her maiden name Miss Katherine M. Giles. There are other leading authorities in the trade who doubt the weather condition of 79.1 as shown by the Agricultural Bureau as one of our New York friends telegraphs as under, "Little confidence is placed here in the report of the Bureau. Do not think that the market can be sustained."

It seems evident that the Bear element in New York is still very powerful and may arrest advance at least for some time to come.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 2

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £66⅞ Copper Braziers £81½; Yellow Metal 7⅛.

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13 value.

Sugar.—German granulated sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 13-3½ sellers; July August; steady, inactive. Hungarian Crystal sugar C. & F. India 12-4½ sellers; June very quiet. German Beet-root 88 per cent 9-6½ sellers; August; 9-8 sellers; October December; inactive, prices easier. B. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-9 sellers; June, August; very quiet, prices unchanged. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay; nominal. Javas steady, but little or nothing doing.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 35/- ex-ship 5-1½; June, July; Dunkirk; sellers canal. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex ship 51½; June, July; Dunkirk; sellers canal Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-ship 44½; May June; Hamburg; sellers canal; quiet but steady Linseed Bombay 416 lbs. ex-ship 4-, June July Dunkirk; sellers, canal; quiet but steady Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 42½; June July; Antwerp; sellers canal. Bombay Cottonseed 6-12; June, July; Hull; done and buyers, quiet but steady.

Indian Wheat.—Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37½; June, July; Hull done, canal. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37¾; June July; London sellers canal, firm. Wheat afloat for United Kingdom 3,500,000.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-8½; June, July sellers, dull.

South American Wheat.—Rozario Santa F 7, 62 lbs. nominal quiet. Barletta Rosso 5 ½ lbs. 35 ½; June; sellers; quiet.

WASHINGTON, June 2.

The United States Department of Agriculture in its monthly report on the Cotton Crop states that the average condition of the crop is 79·1 per cent.

HUMAN MAGNETISM MEASURED

EXPERIMENTS WITH A FRENCH DOCTOR'S INVENTION.

There is a remarkable little, instrument, consisting of a steel cylinder attached to a vertical needle, for measuring human magnetism, that is attracting a good deal of attention in the Occult library in Piccadilly. It is the invention of Dr. Fayol, who has been conducting a series of experiments before a committee of the French Academy of Medicine.

Explaining its purpose to a representative of the "Pall Mall Gazette," M. W. de Kerlor said "its object is to demonstrate the existence of the emanation of nerve force from the human body.

"If you place the left hand in front of the cylinder the needle will move in the same direction as the hands of a watch; if the right hand, the motion will be in the opposite direction. With all healthy and normal individuals the rotation of the needle is normal; if persons are ill, or even below par, the motion of the needle will be irregular and abnormal.

"All health bodies project regular currents of nerve force; unhealthy bodies absorb. That is why hear of sick or elderly people who have not sufficient vital force to maintain the normal amount of physical strength absorbing human magnetism from younger and healthier persons."

Various experiments have been made with the instrument to show how variously it is affected.

Two hands of an opposite nature placed in front of the apparatus entirely stop the motion, but with two hands of the same nature it is accelerated.

As to the possibilities of the invention, M. de Kerlor said, "If you have an instrument which is capable of being propelled at the rate of thirty or forty turns a minute quite automatically by an invisible force emanating from the human body, what may not be achieved by applying the magnetism of a hundred, or of a thousand, men to a much larger cylinder, with a powerful lever? At present stage, but he is continuing his experiments in the hope of achieving still greater results."

ORCHIDS AND THEIR PRICES.

So much has been said and written concering the high prices paid by fanciers for new species, rare varieties, or distinct hybrids of orchids, that the man in the street can hardly believe that it is possible to purchase an easily-grown and useful orchid for the same price as he would pay for a fine pelargonium or a good carnation. It is true, nevertheless, and at last these aristocratic flowers, in their many wonderful forms, extreme grace, and beautiful colouring, are becoming popular among amateurs who possess a greenhouse or two. The "History of Orchids and Orchid-Culture," as revealed in the current issue of the "Gardeners' Magazine," touches lightly upon the romance which has attended the discovery of many species. Reference is made to the finest collections in the country, distinct kinds are illustrated, and sound advice is given to those who may desire to grow orchids.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearns' Headache Cure will put you right.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay	Jan.-July	13 %	1,695 *
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6 %	69-8
Bank of Bengal	do.	14 %	1,745
Bank of Madras	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10	do.	6½ o/o	12·
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	6	31
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15	..	6½	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10	..	6½ o/o	12⅛
Specie Bank Rs. 50	Jan.-July	9 o/o	66
Standard Bank Rs. 50	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	Jan. Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank	..	18 o/o	351
People's Bank of India Rs. 30	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: (Old Issue) Rs. 30	June	10 o/o	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15	do.	10 o/o	18
Punjab National Bk.			175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank	Oct.-Apl	16 o/o	£60
Mercantile Bank £12 A	..	7 o/o	£21
£12 B	do.	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	Feb.-Aug	£4	£873½
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	New	5 o/o	87XD
National Bank of India £12	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	607½

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc.	May-Oct.	25	905
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	70
Berar Manufacturing	..	..	100
Bo Cotton Manufg.	..	..	242½
Bo Dying and M. Co.	..	30	140
Bombay United	May-Nov.	25	535
Century	Apl.-Oct.	12	28½
Central India	May-Nov.	55	2145
China	Mar.-Sep	50	890
Choi Silk	..	20	435
Coimbatore Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,465
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught	do.	Nil.	190
Coorla	April	40	710XD
Crescent	Mar.-Sep	5	113-12
Currimbhoy	do.	12-8	285
David	May-Nov.	20	520
Edward Sassoon	..	8	195
Emperor Edward	..	25	500
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	..	140
Fazulbhoy	May	20	525
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,630
Finlay Mills	..	15	375
Gold Mohur	..	25	4,50
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	45	660
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	475
Hyderabad	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil.	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4	102½ XD
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40.	460 XD
Indo-China Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,025
Indore Malwa	Dec.	5	152⅜
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	6½	145XD
Jewraj Baloo	May	16	440
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290
Khandesh Rs. 610	June-Dec	25	900
Khatao	May-Nov	45	1,335
Kohinoor	Mar-Aug	25	800
Lakshmi Cotton	April	60	1,345
Madhowji Dharamsi	June-Dec	75	1,500
Madras United	June-Dec	60	2,650
Maneckjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	3,210
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil.	100
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,200
Nawab of Cambay	..	30	360
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	9	245
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep	35	1,085
Phoenix	Jan.-July.	7½	170
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon	do.	Nil.	100
Sassoon Cotton	April	Yr. 50	820
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr. 35	4,200
Sholapore	June-Dec.	250	4,900
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..	40
Standard Mills	May-Nov	45	1,370
Sun	Oct.	..	133½
Surat Rice Mill	May	15	220
Swan	New O	12½	292½
Swadeshi	May-Oct.	50	1,752½
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,460
Union Mill	..	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton (C.)	..	Nil.	4 5
Vishnu Cotton (P.)	..	Nil.	660
Western India	Sept.	45	600
Mysore Spinning	..	..	240

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	Feb.-July	6½	670
Amritsar Patty	Mar.-Aug	60/o	137
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	Jan.-July	4	97
Dhond Baramati Rs. 50		4 o/o	101
Guzerat Riys. Rs. 100		4	122
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	June-Dec	7	141
Tapti valley Railway Co.	Apl.-Aug	7½	593½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	Feb.-Aug	5½ o/o	132½

Press Companies.

		Last year Div. R.	Rs.
Akbar	May	300	4,800
Alberi Kurrachee	Nov	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore	Aug	6%	120
The Bellary Press	Dec.	15	200
Broach City	Oct.	14	130
Fort	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabh'pty	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M.	..	15	125
Hingolee	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton	Oct.	8½	137½
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	..	7%	132½
Khangaum	Sept.	30	305
Mahmudpura Ctn.	..	7½	100
Mahuva	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Manufg	Aug	12½	235
New East Indian	Sept.	78	910
New Mofussil Co.	Nov.	50	880
New Berar	Oct.	35	525
New Prince of Wales.	do.	45	750
Sind	Nov.	30	2500
Surat City	Oct.	20	255
Valkart, U. P. Ld.	Sept.	40	690
Vardwan G. P.	..	12	125

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co.	Oct.-May	10	181
All India U. I. Co., Ld. Rs. 75	August	Nil.	12
Bamankua	..	Nil.	4
Back Bay Bath	June	6	35
Badham Pile	..	7	50
Baroda Tram Co.	Jan.-Aug	..	99CD
Bo. Burma T. Corpr.	..	15	630
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld. (P. / O.)	Feb.-Aug	..	173 / 204-8
Bombay Ice Manufg.	H. yearly	3	23
Bombay Flour Mill	Mar.-Oct.	Rs. 2	960
Bo. Land and Building	..	40	400
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. (O. / P.)	Mar.-Sep. / Sep.-Oct.	30 / 5	242½ / 275
Central I. M. Co., Ld.	April	6 %	29½
City of Bombay Build. Co.	..	20%	8
Delhi Flour	Dec.-Jan	10H.yr.	450
Empire of I. L. Rs. 50	Sep.	8	120
Indian Mcntle. In. Co. Ltd., Rs. 20.	..	30	300
Indian Cotton Company (O. Old / O. New Issue / P.)	Dec.	30 / 1½ / .. / .. / ..	20 / 100 / 25 / 51
John Roberts & Co.	March.	7 %	2 0
Jost's Fans Supply Co. Rs. 50.	Oct.-July	13	50
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	July.	10 %	190
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75.	do	12½	107½
Marks & Co.	..	..	101
Marsland Price Co. O.	July	8	100 nom
Marsland Price Co. P.	..	..	71
Napier Hotel Co.	..	Nil.	25
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50.	..	7 %	350
Phillips & Co.	May	20 %	35
Port Canning Co.	July	Rs. 3½	825
Shivrajpur Synd, etc.	Sep.	40	20¼
Shivrajpur Debs.	..	10 %	500
Sidar Car'bic G's. Co.	..	8 %	95
Soundy & Co.	..	..	10 nom
Tata Iron Steel Co. (O. / D. / P.)	Mar.-Aug	..	98 / 220 / 175
Tata Hydro Electric O 600 / P 600	..	Nil.	937½ / 725
Thacker & Co.	..	20 %	212
Telephone Co.	May.	Rs. 2½	62XD
Treacher & Co.	July.	Rs. 15	505

=Buyer S=Seller Nom.=Nominal price CD=Cum-dividend XD=Ex-dividend.

NAVY'S NEW AIRSHIP.

THE COMING OF THE PARSEVAL.

40 MILES AN HOUR SPEED.

The Parseval airship constructed at Bitterfeld for Messrs. Vickers (representing the British Admiralty) has been undergoing trials preliminary to being accepted, and will soon be ready to be brought across to England, where she will first be stationed at Farnborough. she will not be flown to England.

She is a second-class airship as regards capacity for speed, duration of voyage, and lifting, in which respect the Zeppelin type occupies first place; but she has one or two advantages denied to the rigid type; for example, she is readily adapted for transport, and can be quickly deflated in emergencies. The dimensions and capacity of the new airship are as follows:—

Gas capacity, 300,050 cubic feet.

Length 290 feet.

Diameter 45 feet.

Crew accommodation 15 to 20.

Engines, total of 320-h.p.

Anticipated speed 40 miles per hour.

Duration of voyage on one loading 24 hours.

Altitude 6,500 feet.

Her acceptance trial must include a twenty hours' trip at a height of 5,000 feet. Her motors are two, each of six cylinders, and these motors drive four propellers. She is provided with pneumatic floats, and is to carry some sort of armament and wireless apparatures. It is expected that a speed slightly in excess of forty miles per hour will be attained.

EFFECT OF SUN'S HEAT.

The new Parseval is almost of cylindrical form, with rounded ends. Her envelope is of Metzeler cloth treated with a kind of aluminium paint, which has been found by the Aeronautical Advisory Committee to mitigate somedуring varying temperatures and prewhat the effects of the sun's heat. This method was in use by balloonists, by the way, some years before the experiments at Teddington.

The car is suspended by ropes from a band running along the under-side of the balloon, and the weight is distributed evenly over the whole surface. Nevertheless, after a short time in the air, the Parseval, like all non-rigid and semi-rigid balloons, becomes more or less "humped"; but this tendency is to some extent checked by the use of the ballonet, by means of which some degree of rigidity is maintained during varying temperatures and pressures.

The balloon is provided with planes for maintaining stability and for elevating and depressing purposes.

The limit of size for a non-rigid dirigible appears to have been attained in this type, for beyond 350,000 the weight of the fabric increases so rapidly that the advantage of greater capacity is practicly neutralised, and for this reason the radius of action must remain inferior to that of the rigid type. Some compensation is provided by the fact that the Parseval is so well adapted for transport by road or rail.

Unquestionably the acquisition of the Parseval is a good move says the "Pall Mall" Gazette for the type is a welltried one and is in high favour with the German Government. It must not, however, be supposed that the Parseval, any more than the Zeppelin, can be regarded as an established type, or that either is more than experimental; but it is a distinct gain to have a thoroughly up-to-date craft in the hands of the Royal Flying Corps. The Astra-Torres airship, which the King saw in its shed at Farnborough last Friday, may possibly prove a better craft, but so far it is a scarcely tried type.

LADY ASSAULTS MINISTER.

SHAKEN AND COVERED WITH SOOT.

Details of an exciting Sunday evening scene in a Kincardineshire rural parish were narrated in Stonehaven Sheriff's Court during the mail week, Mrs. Milne, a famer's wife, was charged with giving the local minister a shaking and throwing soot over him.

The accused's agent said when Mrs. Milne came to the district recently the parish was the scene of ecclesiastical strife, and was divided into hostile camps. The accused sided with the minister, and helped him with his church work, while part of the farm buildings was untilised for religious services once a fortnight.

The Procurator Fiscal, giving his version of the story, said the Rev. Mr. Forbes, the complainer, was talking to one of his elders about the best way of removing a pool or stagnant water on the farm, when Mrs. Milne seized him by the neck and gave him a shaking. She had a cart whip in her hand, and was crying a paper full of soot, which she flung at the clergyman, enveloping him in soot from head to foot.

The Sheriff, who imposed a small fine and bound the accused over for twelve months, said there was evidently an unsatisfactory state of affairs in the parish.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues.

HAUNTED VILLAGES.

A DURBHANGA SENSATION.

Following upon the recent scare of mysterious lights in the Champaran district, the "Bengalee's" Durbhanga correspondent writes of a strange phenomenon that occurred about 8 p.m. on Saturday last at Taralahi, Ujhoul, Sindwara and some other neighbouring villages, a few miles from this place. "There appeared in one of the aforesaid villages," he says, "some human figures, all off a sudden, with burning torches in their hands. The villagers took them to be dacoits and armed with "lathies," spears and guns they followed them; but they vanished like mists before the sun and appeared in another village. In this way, they visited some 7 or 8 villages causing panic and consternation amongst the villagers.

"According to the version of the villagers, they appear in the outskirt of a village specially near about "Jhil" lands. Whenever they appear in the out skirt of a village, it appears to the villagers that that portion of the village is on fire! A respectable eye-witness told me that he had noticed headless figures amongst the group, producing fire by clapping! News has also been received from Samastipur and Sitamarhi to the same effect.

"A curious story is told by the villagers about the origin of the phenomenon which is a bit romantic. Here is the story:—A villager went to "Kamrup Kamakshya" in Assam, some years ago where he had learnt some extraordinary "mantras" by which he could perform some strange feats. After returning home from Kamakshya, he told his wife, one day, in the course of a conversation, that he could exhibit his figure without its head provided she was not frightened and that he would give her some ashes (sanctified by "mantras") which she must throw on the headless figure of her husband and the separated head would return to its proper place.

The wife agreed as she was naturally to see some fun. The man before commencing the performance gave the woman some sanctified ashes, entreating her repeatedly to throw the same on his body in proper time. Looking at the headless figure of her husband the wife was so much frightened that the ashes dropped down from her hands and she totally forgot to carry out her husband's directions. The result was that the body remained headless and that it is this headless figure which is causing this phenomenon. This story is undoubtedly the outcome of a deranged brain!

"I wish I could see the phenomenon with my own eyes! I shall then be in a position to give a vivid description of it. But that is perhaps not to be."

A SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL THEATRE.

COMMITTEE HOPEFUL.

The Lord Mayor of London presided over a meeting of the General Committee of the Shakespeare Memorial Fund held in the Mansion House, in mail week. The report of the Executive Committe stated that they were of opinion that the fundsnecessary for the erection and endowment of the proposed Shakespeare Memorial National Theatre would ultimately be secured, and that an excellent site would be placed at their disposal for purchase on favourable terms The Committe there fore were of opinion that immediate steps should be taken to raise the building fund and that the acquisition of the site would stimulate a response to the Committee's appeal.

Sir Herbert Tree wrote commending the ideal of a national theatre which would render its conductors independent of the fluctuations of public opinion and of fashion and free from commercial cares.

Mr. Henry Arthur Jones wrote suggesting the uselessness of building a dignified national theatre in honour of Shakespeare until efforts had been made to train actors to render his plays in a worthy and convincing manner.

Sir Arthur Pinero moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. Bernard Shaw, in supporting the resolution, said that they did not want in a national theatre to provide a home for experiments of and kind, but to take the drama of Shakespeare and remove it from the sphere of commercial competition, and to do the same for everything that had proved itself worthy of a place in British drama.

Other speakers appealed for a wider use of a national theatre, but the report was eventually adopted.

The balance-sheet showed that the total subscriptions amounted to £78,900, and that the Shakespeare Exhibition at Earl's Court had resulted in a loss of £3,266.

To distinguish it from the town of Battleford, on the opposite bank of the North Saskatchewan River, North Battleford, Saskatchewan, intends to change its name, and it is expected that prizes to the value of £50,000 will be offered in a competition for a suitable designation. North Battleford, which is now the fifth largest urban centre in the Province, has just been promoted from the town to the city class by an Act of the Provincial Legislature.

A GRAND SPIRIT

BUCHANAN'S

"BLACK & WHITE"

SCOTCH WHISKEY.

Sold Everywhere.

THOSE WHO CAME TO SCOFF REMAINED TO BLESS.

This is what happened in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay where Justice Coram Howard, I.C.S., in delivering judgment against an imitator of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC remarked: "In fact the sales and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses." Remember Squibb's is an undeniable cure for Malaria and other fevers. Of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 'Phone No. 706.

WINDOWS HAVE PANES

but they are never afflicted, though the slightest pain in any part of your body will afflict you and render you quite helpless if you have not at hand a tube of LAOCOON PAIN-RUB, an ideal embrocation invaluable in rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, cold in the chest, weak and painful joints, tired and aching limbs, etc. Insist on having PAIN-RUB to ensure satisfaction. Of all Stores and Chemists. 156

F. CORNAGLIA,

BOMBAY—POONA.

Sweets & Chocolates.

Special Cakes for afternoon teas and Soirees.

Up-country orders carefully attended to.

Medows St. & Esplanade Rd., BOMBAY.
Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia."
Telephone No. 42. 274

ASK FOR
TYPEWRITER
CARBONS
and
RIBBONS
of the famous
"QUEEN" BRAND
BEST IN USE.
MODERATE IN PRICE.....
Sole Agents:—
UNVALA & Co.,
36, Churchgate St.,
Fort. BOMBAY.

NEW SHOP
NEW GOODS!
Extreme low prices to collect customers.

Special offer for a short tim Metal System Roscop best quality lever watch Rs. 2-0, Silver 8 dozs O. F. beautiful lever watch Rs. 8-0. Besides these all sorts of watches. clocks, timepieces, rolled gold jewellery etc. sold at prices beyond competition. A visit earnestly requested.

ABDULKADAR MOHAMEDALLY & Co
144, Abdul Rehman Street,
BOMBAY

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LD.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, on 21st December 1911.)

Authorised Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	..	30,00,000
Called Up Capital	..	15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	..	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	..	1,00,000

The Hon'ble Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E. (Chairman.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS : 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS : 12 months' deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum Rates shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progres or the first year:—

1st January 1912	Rs.	8,48,000
30th April	..	24,77,000
31st July	..	52,35,000
31st December	..	1,04,00,000

Purchase and sale of securities at best rates available effected at ⅛ per cent commission. Detailed rules and other particulars on application.

HEAD OFFICE :—Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENCIES :—Calcutta, Delhi, Amritsar and Karachi.

Manager :—S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA. C.A.I.B. (London.)

LOUNGE SUITS.

HOT WEATHER WEAR.

In making up washing garments we mak a point of giving **EASE IN FIT** with **SMARTNESS IN APPERANCE,** particular attention being given to the necessity of having comfortable garments for hot weather wear

LINEN CRASH	Rs.	18-0
FLAX LINEN	..	24-0
FANCY FLAX	..	27-0
CHINA SILK	..	38-0

Asquith & Lord Ltd

EXPERTS IN MEN'S DRESS, BOMBAY.

294

EMPIRE OF INDIA

Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Head Office:—BOMBAY.

Annual Premiums, payable throughout Life, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

Age next birthday.	With Profits. Rs. As.
20	21-10
25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 600 only.

Prospectus and Proposal Forms may be obtained from—

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co

AN ABSOLUTELY FREE TRIAL.

Will you accept a 4-oz. Trial Tin of MILKMAID RICH THICK BEAUTIFUL CREAM which is cheaper than, and superior to, Indian Dairy Cream. The Trial will cost you nothing and will agreeably surprise you. Bonafide enquirers who apply giving their dealer's name will be supplied with a free delivery order for a 4-oz. Tin.

WRITE NOW TO "B. C.", P O. BOX 333. BOMBAY.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

KIRKPATRICK.—On the 30th May, at Victoria, Crescent, Egmore, the wife of Major H. Kirkpatrick, Indian Medical Service, of a daughter.

MOLYNEUX.—On the 25th May, at St. Roches, Coonoor, the wife of the late Major E. Molyneux, C.I.E., D.S.O., 25th Cavalry, of a son.

LEE-HART.—May 20th, at Southampton, England, to Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Lee-Hart, a daughter.

NICHOLL.—At Dehra Doon, May 21st, the wife of Captain B. R. Nicholl, 2nd Goorkhas, of a son.

WHEELER.—On the 26th May at Boscombe, Bournemouth, the wife of T. W. T. Wheeler, Manager, Bhavnagar State Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MAXWELL—HAIGH.—On the 30th May, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, R. M. Maxwell, I.C.S., to Mary Lyle, second daughter of the Rev. Henry Haigh, D. D.

DEATHS.

RENNISON.—On the 30th May, at Sholapur. Eva Rennison, dearly loved wife of F. Rennison, and youngest daughter of G. D. Smith, Station Master, Dadar Junction.

SPEARS.—On the 26th May, at Villupuram, Rachel Augusta Spears, widow of the late Henry Charles Spears. Age 67 years and 11 months, from heart failure.

GRANT.—On the 11th May, at Lahore, Charlotte Anne, the beloved wife of Edmund R. Grant, N.-W. Railway, aged 49 years.

BRANSCOMBE.—At her residence No. 79, Dhurrumtollah St. 22nd May, Gertrude, widow of W. E. Branscombe, aged 85 years.

FISCHER.—May 22nd, at Bangalore, John Frederick Fischer, General, R.E., Retired, aged 85 years.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

June 4th 1913.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

While the Home Birthday Honours list, which we publish to-day, is notable for the comparatively slight extent to which honours have been conferred for purely political services, and contains, on the other hand, the names of many men of light and leading in the Services, the Arts, Literature and Science, the list of Indian honours is conspicuous by reason of the practical monopoly of new titles by officials. Two K.C.S.I.'s go to officials and four of the C.S.I.'s out of five fall to the lot of officials. There are twenty-three C.I.E's of whom there is but one European non-official and two Indian non-officials, while of the five Knighthoods only one goes to a non-official, whose family already holds a baronetcy. Of course, no one need complain of the conferment of a K.C.S.I. on Mr. O'Dwyer, the new Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab. Lieutenant-Governors, become knights automatically like the judges of the King's Bench Division. A most undesirable state of affairs might otherwise arise. The Lieutenant-Governor might be plain Mr. Smith, while the mere Commissioner of a neighbouring minor province, or even one of his own secretariat officials, who had come by the title by other adventitious means, might be in the enjoyment of a knighthood. The number of K.C.S.I.'s too is limited and if a Lieutenant-Governor is waiting and only one vacancy is waiting to be filled it must be given to him. But if we look to the minor degrees, we find that the extent to which the small coterie of officials, who control the distribution from Simla, confine it to their own class is quite shameless. We are by no means in favour of a wide distribution of titles and other honours; we would, on the other hand gladly see the list materially restricted, or even—to use Mr. Winston Churchill's expressive phrase in another connection—a year's holiday taken from the distribution of honours, in order that some of the grades might recover their value. But if there is to be this copious shower of honours two or three times a year, it is desirable that the scandal of its main stream being poured upon the official world should cease. There are certain officials, who once they are fortunate enough to get into a certain groove, advance from one grade of the honours list to another almost automatically, as often as not regardless of individual merit, the one condition being that they should be careful to conform to the views and requirements of some mysterious cabal, and not think too potently for themselves. The result is that titles and distinctions which should really mark a man as being beyond his fellows in merit, ability and devotion to duty, become more or less valueless, and are only a matter of concern to a limited class, in whose social circle the initials that follow a name or the title that precedes it are matters of grave moment.

In regard to purely Indian titles, the extent to which their value as marks of distinction has been watered by the reckless profusion with which they are poured out, is even more notable than in the higher degrees. The list published yesterday contains the usual deluge, and those who take the trouble to read through the extensive lists of Rai Bahadurs, Rao Bahadurs, Khan Bahadurs and Khan Sahibs, etc. must be as mystified as usual to discover why some of the persons named have been chosen for these honours, or what they have done to deserve them, though in the absence of any clear justification much can be imagined. But even taking the strictly official names, it is appalling to observe how cheap these titles have become in recent years. They are titles whose value it should be the business of the State carefully to preserve, and if they were confined to selected cases of really deserving and meritorious Indian officials, and private gentlemen who had rendered unquestioned notable public service, this would be done. But what a medley the collection of the last few years presents! Small Cause Court judges, subjudges, minor Presidency magistrates, deputy magistrates, Secretariat officials, Municipal vice-chairmen,—the classes from which the candidates might be legitimately selected, with some due regard for limitation of numbers—are jumbled up with inspectors and sub-inspectors of police and their informers, petty railway officials and jailors! If these people must have their rewards for having found official favour, surely some kind of medal might be instituted, and the titles of honour allowed to rest undisturbed on an altogether higher plane!

These remarks, of course, need not be taken to apply, in any way, specially to the Honours List just issued, which contains the names of at least some people, who are known to be worthy, and possibly others whose lights have been hidden under a bushel. The honour which has been conferred upon Mr. Cadell, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, will give general satisfaction to the citizens of *Urbs Primus in Indis*. Mr. Cadell has been one of Bombay's most painstaking and competent Commissioners, and has earned the respect and liking of the representative body to which he is officially related. Possibly no one will begrudge the Hon. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim the second title which he has now brought into his family, though it would be possible to name others whom the public of this Presidency would also gladly see figuring in a list of birthday honours. As regards the other knighthoods that have been conferred it need only be said that Sir Stephen Finney is a distinguished member of the Railway Board, who has rendered long and notable service as an officer of the railway service, that Mr. Justice Banerjee of the Allahabad High Court has well-deserved his honour, that Mr. Justice Stephen is fortunate in being another judge of the Calcutta High Court to receive this honour over the head of an equally deserving confrere, and that the Viceroy has followed a natural and commendable inclination in conferring a knighthood on the surgeon who has brought him through his recent trial. A notable name among the C.I.E.'s is that of Mr. Abanindranath Tagore, who is as distinguished as a painter as is his near relative Mr. Rabindranath Tagore as a poet, and whose name will go down to posterity as the leader of the remarkable school of Bengali art which has arisen during the last few years.

THE NICHOLSON COMMITTEE.

The "Times" military correspondent lets us into a strange secret in connection with the report of the Nicholson Committee. He categorically asserts that Lord Nicholson and Sir William Meyer were of one opinion, while Sir Percy Lake and Sir Robert Scallon were of a contrary opinion, and that Lord Nicholson, by his casting vote, has been enabled to submit what technically must be called a "majority" report. What Colonel Repington has thought fit to divulge does not entirely justify the inference that Lord Nicholson's views—those of Sir William Meyer do not count—are somewhat anti-Kitchener. Reading between the lines, however, it is a tolerable safe surmise to make that very serious differences of opinion have manifested themselves between those members of the Committee who may be presumed to be exponents of Service opinion in India, and Lord Nicholson and the only civlian member of the Committee. Sir Percy Lake is Chief of the General Staff, India, and Sir Robert Scallon, who has had an extended Indian service, has been in command of the Burma Division since 1911. If we are right in assuming that these distinguished officers represent Service opinion in the country, the conclusion seems irresistible that they stand by the great scheme of army reform and reorganisation originated and completed by Lord Kitchener. If Colonel Repington's protest against the disturbance of the status quo means anything, it means this, that Lord Nicholson is anti-Kitchener, wherein he is supported by Sir William Meyer. Colonel Repington not only protests against any attempt to palter with the Kitchener scheme but also against any reduction of the Indian Army, and especially the reduction in the number of European officers, and reserves. It is scarcely credible that Lord Nicholson has really counselled the practical abandonment of the Kitchener scheme and the other things hinted at. But if Colonel Repington is right the issue as between Lord Nicholson and the Indian officers admits of but one decision, and that is in favour of the Kitchener reorganisation. It would be a grave scandal for the Government of India to recommend a departure from the Kitchener policy, while the ashes of the great controversy—the adoption of the policy provoked—are still hot.

THE IMPERIAL NAVY.

As was to be expected, the rejection of Mr. Borden's naval proposals has formed the subject of interpellation in the House of Commons, especially as regards its effect on British naval construction, pending and prospective. According to one of our telegrams today, Mr. Winston Churchill declined to make any statement on the subject of supplementary naval estimates. The main principles underlying British naval construction are firmly fixed. The aim of the British Admiralty is to maintain what is called the 60 per cent Deadnought standard, as compared with German ship-building. Germany, as is well-known, has laid down a programme of shipbuilding for a six year period at the rate of two capital ships a year. The British programme was to build four ships and three ships annually with a view to the maintenance of the 60 per cent. standard referred to above. Our numerical programme was varied by Germany so as to include two capital ships in addition, during the six year period. Accordingly England was forced to alter her programme so as to permit of four ships in addition to the programme being built, one of which will be laid down this year. The net result of the six years' programme will be that England will have built 25 to Germany's 14. If any addition be made to the German programme, the principle of "two keels to one" will be observed. Over and above this programme, any new naval development in the Mediterranean will be immediately met, but there is no reason to apprehend any such development. Now, the three Canadian ships and the Malayan ship are additional to the total of 25 to 14 mentioned above, and in no way affect the 60 per cent. Dreadnought standard accepted by the Admiralty as adequate. It is a purely European standard, framed with a view to the maintenance of an adequate margin of safety at the decisive theatre of war. If the Colonial ships do come, they reinforce the Imperial Navy and increase its mobility; but if they do not come, the sufficiency of the 60 per cent. Dreadnought standard is not necessarily affected. Mr. Winston Churchill put the case in a nutshell when he declared that the Colonial ships will be "additional to the requirements of the 60 per cent. standard, but they are not additional to the whole-world requirements of the British Empire" In this view, which is undoubtedly the right view, there is no immediate reason, either in the circumstances of the international situation or in the necessities of British naval construction, why the British naval estimates should be supplemented so as to provide for the building of three Dreadnoughts, in lieu of the Canadian ships. It cannot be too strongly emphasised that policy and justice alike require that Colonial contributions in the form of ships should not go to maintain a purely European standard of naval strength. Whatever the Colonies may do or may not do in the matter, the maintenance of the 60 per cent. Dreadnought standard is a duty that rests exclusively on England. That is the reason why Mr. Churchill, very wisely contemplated the formation of an Imperial Squandron consisting of the Colonial ships, based on Gibraltar, from which station the Squadron can reach any portion of the British Empire in a shorter time than any European force of equal power. These considerations point to the conclusion that the effect of the rejection of Mr. Borden's scheme on British naval construction within the six year period contemplated in the present programme will be practically negligible.

"JINGO JIMMIES."

The phrase is an Australian politician's and was used to designate a class of his fellow-countrymen who habitually talk of the yellow-peril. The "Jingo Jimmies" of Australia are reassured by this politician, who tells them that the Japanese are not thinking of over-running Australia or bent on any such mad enterprise. The Japanese are really a poor people, and are crushed by a weight of debt, which is bound to keep the national finances loaded for many years to come. He dwells upon the risks that Japan will incur by the attempted conquest of Australia, which will set the whole British Empire against the tiny island-power on the Pacific, and imperil its very existence. The Australian politician is under no illusion, however, as to what might happen were the dismal "Jingo Jimmies" among his country-men constantly passing provocative measures designed to lower the dignity of the Japanese and to heap opprobrium upon the race. As illustrating the prevalent temper of European merchants in China towards the yellow-man, this Australian quotes a speech made at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai, in which the bona-fides of the Chinese in the matter of the suppression of the opium habit was strongly impugned. The same speaker warmly contended for the continuance of the sale of opium in China, in order that merchants might not lose by the stock of the drug they had in hand. The Australian visitor denounces the attack on the bona-fides of the Chinese as the most impudent thing he had heart of. "The bona fides of the Chinese was doubted simply because the British and other merchants wanted an excuse to sell their stock of opium." Both in China and Japan, the Australian visitor was impressed by the growth of a new spirit among the people, a spirit which betokened a desire to get away from the immemorial "fetch, bring and carry" slavedom of the East.

DAY BY DAY.

Sir John French's elevation to the rank of Field Marshal will be extremely popular. The distinguished Chief of the Imperial General Staff has a brilliant record of war service commencing from the Soudan Expedition (1884-85) and culminating in the South African war. Curiously enough the new Field Marshal started his career by joining H. M. S. Britannia in 1866 and later serving as a Naval cadet and midshipman in the Royal Navy for four years, before he entered the Army in 1874. His wonderful cavalry leadership in South Africa first brought him into wide fame and popularity. He attained the rank of General in 1907, and was Inspector-General of the Forces 1907-11, becoming subsequently Chief of the General Staff.

There are now ten Field Marshals in the British Army, including the Kaiser and the Emperor of Austria. The British list consists of Lord Roberts, (1895), the Duke of Connought (1902), Sir Evelyn Wood (1903), Lord Grenfell (1908), Sir Charles Brownlow (1908), Lord Kitchener (1909), Lord Methuen (1911), and Lord Nicholson (1911).

Mention of Sir John French's early connection with the Navy reminds one of Sir Evelyn Wood's book of autobiography "From Midshipman to Field Marshal." Sir Evelyn was in the Royal Navy from April 1852 to September 1855. Young Wood was at the Grammer School, Marlborough, and he was very unhappy with the headmaster, what with the reports against him and the floggings he received. One incident he mentions relates to a report against him for being out of bounds. The Head said: "You are so reported and I mean to flog you." The punishment for being out of bounds is 2s. 6d. fine, and he timidly asked the head master whether he might venture to ask the assistant-master (a reverend gentleman) if he had not made an error. The Head said: "No, you are a bad boy, and I'll flog you." "But Sir," replied young Wood, "for five years of school life I have never been flogged." The answer came "Now you will be," and he was.

The upshot was that the reverend gentleman subsequently admitted his error and the Head expressed his sorrow. On a subsequent occasion, in the same week, Wood heard the following decision read: "Wood, Quartus, to be flogged, to be kept back two days, and until he repeats by heart three hundred lines of any Latin author, and to be fined £2." (Wood was then 13). Wood pointed out that the flogging he had already had should cancel that now ordered; but the Head dissented. "I apologised for that, and you are such a bad boy, I'll flog you before your form." And he did.

It was to escape this tyranny that young Wood begged his parents to let him go to a London office or anywhere. Meanwhile he received a nomination for the Royal Navy. Wood gives a delightful account of the operations in the Crimea (including the seige of Sevastopol) in which as one of the Naval brigade he took part. In 1855, he joined the Army.

By the resignation of Sir Henry Kimber the House of Commons loses one of its oldest and most prominent members, though Sir Henry is by no means a front-rank politician. He has represented Wandsworth since 1885, and was the first member returned for that borough after its creation as a constituency by the Redistribution Bill of the previous year. Sir Henry Kimber is by profession a solicitor and founded the firm of Kimber and Ellis, now Kimber and Boatman, but he retired in favour of his sons in 1890. He has for many years devoted himself to large business enterprises, and in fact as he describes it himself his favourite occupation is "to rescue and reform commercial enterprise." He is Chairman of the South Indian Railway, and of the Calcutta Tramways Company, and came out to India a few years ago in connection with the scheme for linking up India and Ceylon by train. His favourite subject as a politician has been redistribution, and he has persistently urged the necessity for remedying the inequalities by which enormous boroughs like Wandsworth are restricted to representation by one member, whereas their electorates are larger than those of some two-member constituencies. He is a Conservative and was created a Baronet in 1904.

It was only a few weeks ago that the death of Mr. Marsham, the well known Bow Street Magistrate, was announced, and now comes the news of the tragic sudden death, while talking to the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, of his colleague, Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, who was knighted only a few days since. Sir Henry Curtis Bennett was called to the Bar in 1870, and, previous to his appointment as a Metropolitan Police Magistrate, had been Revising Barrister for Essex. He first sat on the Bench from 1886 to 1895 in the West London Court. He was then transferred to Marylebone, where he sat until 1905, after which he went to Westminster for three years and thence to Bow Street.

The most hideous cargo that has been borne across the Pacific is now on its way from San Pedro, in California, to China. This consists of nothing else than the skeletons of some 6,000 Chinese, who had died and been buried on American soil and whose remains are now being removed for final interment in China. Prior to 1902 when the United States re-enacted legislation excluding Chinese, there were about 100,000 Chinese settlers in California of whom 30,000 were in San Francisco. Instead of adopting the customs of their white neighbours, these men in their settlements lived their own life, tenaciously clinging to their dress, food and habits. Their cult of ancester worship enjoins that forgetfulness of the dead, who are buried in cemetries and then neglected by foreign nations, is a sacrilege.

The Chinese dead are never forgotten, they are carried up to the hills, nearer to the skies, and there, in the midst of eternal nature, they sleep undisturbed their eternal sleep. Their memories are ever kept fresh and their deeds recorded as an example to future generations. The belief is held that the eyes of the dead never close as long as they remain buried in a foreign country. The Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association of San Francisco has consequently taken permits for the removal of Chinese buried in California.

THE STATE DINNER.

A BRILLIANT GATHERING.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 3.

The State Dinner at the Viceregal Lodge was a brilliant function. Covers were laid for no less than seventy-seven high officials which included the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, members of the Governor-General's Executive Council, Secretaries to the Government of India, members of the Consular bodies, Maharajah of Patiala, Rana of Dholpur, Nawab of Jaora, Rajas of Rutlam and Sirmoor, Honbles. Nalik Umar Hayat and Sardar Daljit Singh, Chief of the General Staff, Surgeon-Generals Crofts and Sloggett, members of the Railway Board, Major-Generals Aylmer, Brunker Rimington, Bunbury, Broome, Hamilton, Gordon and Williams, Colonels Cobbe and Knight, Brigadier-Generals Mercer, Stanton and Grimston, Messrs. Fagan, Fenton, Barron and Connolly, Lt.-Cols. Holt and Seton, Major Blackham, Revds. Syme, Black, and Deeby and the members of the Viceroy's staff.

SIMLA ITEMS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 3.

The Viceroy and Lady Hardinge spent Sunday at the "Retreat", Mashobra.

Yesterday their Excellencies attended the horse show at Annandale. They lunched with the Commander-in-Chief's staff and had tea with the R. G. A. Afterwards Lady Hardinge distributed the prizes.

Yesterday evening the Raja of Rutlam and Nawab of Jaora arrived at the Viceregal Lodge as guests of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge. Captain and Mrs. Keighley, Colonel Tilney, 17th Lancers left the Viceregal Lodge.

The Viceroy and Lady Hardinge attended the King's Birthday Parade on the Ridge, this morning. At the conclusion of the March Past His Excellency presented the Volunteer Officer's Decoration to Lieut. H. M. L. Marchant, the Volunteer Long Service medal to Colr.-Sergt. D. A. Clarke Lce.-Corpl. De Rhe Phillipe, of the Simla Volunteer Rifles, and the Edward Medal of the 2nd class to Guard Stroud of E. I. R. Volunteers.

POISONING TRAGEDY IN BURMA

FIFTEEN PERSONS KILLED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, June

It is reported from Prome fifteen persons in villages Letky Chaungsank have since last T died as the result of eating B vermicelli sold by two women the latter village who are also the dead. It appears that th women went to Letkyi where b was brisk. The family headman of Letkyi purcha micelli among others, and short time after eating all we violently ill and two girls of t ly died. Others remained in state until Thursday night wh more died including the two The bodies were brought to the General Hospital for a post-m examination. On Friday night persons died in Chaungsank villa bringing the death roll to fifteen persons in all, while five others are under treatment in the Pauk-kaung Hospital. The result of the post-mortem examination shows that the deaths were due to poisoning.

HOME HONOURS.

NOVELIST RECEIVES BARONETCY.

ACTOR-MANAGER KNIGHTED.

NEW FIELD MARSHAL.

POLITICAL HONOURS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 2.

The following are the Birthday Honours:—

BARONETS.

Mr. J. M. Barrie, the novelist.

Mr. Archibald Denny, shipbuilder

Mr. Gwynne Eavans, Director of the Real Estate Corporation, South Africa, who has liberally assisted the reorganisation of the University of London

Mr. Stephen William Furness, M.P.

Mr. William Arbuthnot Lane.

Mr. Howard Todd, Honorary Surgeon to the King.

G. C, B.

Lieutenant-General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien.

Admiral Custance.

Admiral Sir John Durnford.

Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux.

K. C. B.

General Sir Donald Sim McLeod.

Lieutenant-General Sir Douglas Haig.

Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Scallon.

Surgeon-General Henry Hamilton.

Vice-Admiral Lowry.

Vice-Admiral Briggs.

Vice-Admiral Burney.

Vice-Admiral Sir George Warrender.

Rear-Admiral Sturdee.

C. B.

Brigadier-General W. E. Peyton.

Colonel John Gunning. Hunter.

Colonel Percy Holland.

Colonel Arthur Robert Dick.

Colonel Robert Henry Twigg.

Colonel George Rainier Crawford

Brigadier-General Arthur Cuthbert Williams.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Crimmin.

Captain Vaughan Lewes.

Major Tollemache Halliday.

C. B. (CIVIL.)

Rear-Admiral Tudor.

Rear-Admiral Kerr.

Rear-Admiral Goodwin Goodwin.

Captain Ballard.

Captain Oliver.

G. C. M. G.

Sir Gerald Strickland, the Governor of New South Wales.

Sir George Buchanan, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

K. C. M. G.

Major J. R. Chancellor, Governor of Mauritius.

C. M. G.

Colonel Thesiger, ex-Inspector of the King's African Rifles.

Mr. Spurrier, ex-Medical Officer, Zanzibar.

Mr. Leonard Booth, Acting Colonial Secretary, Ceylon.

Colonel Douglas, Commandant 39th Central India Horse, for services in Persia.

KNIGHTS.

Mr. Stephen Collins, M.P.

Mr. Forbes Robertson, the actor.

Mr. Edward Rosling, member of the Legislative Council, Ceylon.

Professor John Harvard Biles.

Mr. Andrew J. Horne.

Mr. John David McClure.

Professor Edward Albert Schaefer.

Mr. Claud Schuster.

Mr. Adolphus William Ward.

Major Edward Scott Worthington.

G. C. V. O. (HONORARY.)

The Sultan of Perak.

PRIVY COUNCILLORS.

Lord Welby.

Sir Alfred Mond, M.P.

John Herbert Lewis, M.P.

FIELD-MARSHAL.

Sir John French has been Field-Marshal.

WHO IN THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

COUNCILLORS.

...me of Lord Welby is well-... India as the Chairman of ...al Commission on Indian ...ture in 1885. He is one of ...emost financial experts in ...d. Born in 1832, he entered ...reasury in 1856 and was Per... Secretary from 1885 to 1894. ...is a member of the Welsh Party and ...n the latter year.

Sir Alfred Mond, M. P., is the Managing Director of Brunner, Mond & Co. Ltd. and is the chief proprietor of the "Westminster Gazette." He was member for Chester from 1906 to 1910 and has since been member for Swansea. He is one of the pillars, financially and otherwise, of the Liberal Party, and was created a Baronet for his services in 1910.

Mr. John Herbert Lewis, M. P., has been Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board since 1909. He is member of the Welsh Party and has been in Parliament since 1892. He married a daughter of the late Mr. W. S. Caine.

BARONETS.

Mr. J. M. Barrie, who heads the list of Baronets, is even more distinguished as a playwright than a novelist. He is the leader of the "Kailyard" school of novelists and first became famous with "A Window in Thrums" and "My Lady Nicotine." His other notable novels are "The Little Minister," afterwards successfully dramatised, and 'Sentimental Tommy." His most famous play for grown-up people is "The Admirable Crichton," and "Peter Pan," his wonderful play for children, will ensure him immortality.

Mr. Stephen Wilson Furness, M. P., is a nephew of the famous Lord Furness, a director of Furness, Witby & Co. and of numerous shipping steel and coal companies. He has been Liberal member for Hartlepool since 1910.

Mr. William Arbuthnot Lane, is the well-known Guys Hospital Surgeon and specialist, who has written voluminously on surgery and anatomy with special attention to the operative treatment of fractures, cleft palate etc.

Dr. Howard Todd, C. B., is a Surgeon-General in the Royal Navy and is in charge of the Great Naval Hospital at Haslar.

KNIGHTS.

Mr. Stephen Collins, M. P., is a wealthy contractor who represents the Kennington Division of Lambeth in the Liberal interest.

Mr. Forbes Robertson, the famous Shakesperian actor, has just taken farewell of the stage.

Professor J. H. Biles is a brilliant naval architect, who has designed many warships of the Admiralty and private shipyards. He is Vice-President of the Institution of Naval Architects and is consulting naval architect to the India Office and to the Australian Government.

Dr. Andrew I. Horne is a well-known Irish obstetric specialist.

Mr. Edward Albert Schaefer is Professor of Physiology in Edinburgh University.

Mr. Claud Schuster is Secretary and Legal Adviser of the National Health Insurance Commission, under Mr. Lloyd George's Insurance Act. He comes from the Board of Education and was formerly Registrar of Friendly Societies.

Dr. Adolphus William Ward is a distinguished scholar and the Master of Peterhouse. He is one of the greatest living authorities on English literature.

Majore Edward Scott Worthington, M. V. O., R. A. M. C., is medical Officer to the Duke of Cannaught and is evidently knighted for his services during the illness of the Duchess.

The names and services of the various Colonial, naval and military officers who have received honours are well-known.

PANAMA PROJECT.

A COMPLEMENT TO SUEZ CANAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 3.

At a meeting of the Suez Canal Company, M. Jonnart, the new President, expressed the opinion that the Panama Canal would act as a complement to the Suez Canal, rather than as a rival. The Panama Canal might be expected to result in the development of regions in East Asia, the increased trade of which with Europe would ultimately benefit the Suez Canal.

RAILWAY SMASH IN BELGIUM

THIRTY PERSONS INJURED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

BRUSSELS, June 2.

A train collided with a shunting engine at Dilbeek to-day. Thirty persons were injured, some seriously.

GOVERNSHIP OF CEYLON.

QUESTION IN THE COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.

Replying in the House of Commons to Sir Henry Craik, Mr. Harcourt said that no submission had yet been made regarding the appointment of a Governor of Ceylon.

OXFORD BOATHOUSE BURNED.

SUFFRAGETTES SUSPECTED.

LONDON, June 3.

Fred Rough's boathouse at Oxford has been burned and many valuable boats destroyed. Suffragettes are suspected of the act.

NEW VICTORIAN LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.

A Victorian loan of three millions sterling issued at 98 and bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. is being underwritten.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.

Lancashire beat Derbyshire at Chesterfield by an innings and twenty-five runs.

Middlesex beat Essex by eight wickets at Lord's.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

REJOICINGS IN LONDON.

INDIAN CELEBRATIONS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 3.

There were great displays of bunting and bell ringing on the occasion of the King's birthday. The trooping of colours was carried out in brilliant weather on the Horse Guards Parade.

The Duke of Connaught, the Crown Prince of Sweden, Prince Arthur of Connaught and Lord Roberts accompanied the King. Princess Mary drove with the Queen.

There were usual brilliant celebrations at Gibraltar, Malta and other English garrisons.

OBSERVANCE AT SIMLA

ANNUAL PARADE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 3.

There was a very large gathering this morning to witness the parade to commemorate the birthday of His Imperial Majesty, King George the 5th, Emperor of India. The Mall at the junction of the post office up to the ridge was a dazzing spectacle of scarlet and gold of the military, whilst a short distance from the flagstaff a special enclosure was reserved in which the Lieut.-Governor, Members of the Council, the various Consular Officers, who are in Simla and other high officials in their respective glittering uniforms were present. The Simla Volunteer Rifles and a detachment of the 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force), under the command of Lieutenant.-Colonel W. D. Henry, V.D., C.I.S., were drawn up on the ridge facing the north. On His Excellency the Viceroy leaving the Viceregal Lodge a salute of 31 guns was fired. His Excellency was met at the junction of the Mall and the post office road by the Chief of the General Staff and the following officers of the headquarters' staff mounted, Adjutant-General in India, Secretary to the Government of India, army department, Quarter-Master General in India, Deputy-Quarter-Master General and the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. A procession was then formed up to the flagstaff, where on arrival, a royal salute was given by the troops on parade. His Excellency the Viceroy and staff then dismounted and proceeded to inspect the troops passing down the front rank from right to left and the rear rank from left to right returning to the flagstaff. After His Excellency, the Viceroy had resumed his position at the flagstaff the troops by order of the Officer Commanding the parade fired a *feu-de-joie*. The three rounds of the *feu-de-joie* were each preceded by first 11 guns and then 10 guns, then 10 guns again. After this a royal salute was given and then three cheers. for His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor.

PERSONAL DECORATIONS.

The following presentations were then made by His Excellency:—

Guard Stroud of the E. I. Railway was presented with the Kings Medal for saving life, Lieutenant Marchant with the volunteer officer's decoration, and volunteers De R. H. Phillip, and Clark were awarded Long Service Medals. On the conclusion of this ceremony the troops marched past His Excellency the Viceroy in column of the route. This brought the proceedings to a close. On His Excellency reaching the Guard House on his return to the Viceregal Lodge another salute of 31 guns was fired.

SOCIAL GATHERING AT HUBLI.

(From a Correspondent.)

HUBLI, June 3.

A social gathering of the people and school children of Hubli was held to-day for celebrating the birthday of His Majesty the King Emperor.

Local officials, pleaders, doctors and merchants were among those present.

His Majesty's portrait was decorated with flowers.

Several speeches befitting to the occasion were made.

PARADE AT CAWNPORE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CAWNPORE, June 3.

The King's birthday parade took place this morning at 7 a.m., the usual salute being fired. Besides all troops in the garrison, the Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles also took part in the parade and march past.

A MAHABALESHWAR FUNCTION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MAHABALESHWAR, June 3.

His Majesty the King's birthday was celebrated at Mahabaleshwar in a fitting manner.

Amongst several other functions many distinguished ladies and gentlemen were invited by Sheth Damoderdas Goverdhandas Sukhadvala, of Bombay, to celebrate His Majesty the King Emperor's birthday this evening at the Frere Hall, the Hon'ble Mr. Claude Hill presiding. Mrs. Hill at the request of Sheth Damoderdas very kindly distributed clothes and sweets to the inmates of the industrial school. Several speeches suitable to the occasion were made and the meeting dispersed after three cheers for and wishing long life to the King Emperor.

A sum of Rs. 400 was subscribed on the spot for the children's fete on His Excellency the Viceroy's birthday.

BIRTHDAY PARADE AT BANGALORE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, June 3.

About 6,000 troops of all arms, including volunteers, took part in the King's birthday parade this morning, the weather being delightfully cool. In the absence of General Wapshare, Col. Betham, 101st. Grenadiers, was in command. After the usual artillery salute, *feu de joie*, cheers and march past, the cavalry brigade galloped past in great form led by the S. Battery. The ceremony was witnessed by 2,000 spectators.

NEW YORK POLICE SCANDAL.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

NEW YORK, June 3.

The Aldermanic Committee which has been investigating the conditions of the police force since the murder of the gambler Rosenthal, recommends the removal of Police Commissioner Waldo.

NEW JUSTICE OF APPEAL.

SIR SWINFEN EADY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.

Sir Charles Swinfen Eady has been appointed a Justice of Appeal in succession to Sir George Farwell, resigned.

Mr. Astbury, K.C., succeeds Sir Swinfen Eady.

CANADIAN NAVAL BILL.

THE WITHHELD BATTLESHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Churchill, questioned concerning the outcome of the defeat of the Canadian Navy Bill, said the matter was receiving the attention of the Government.

Mr. Churchill declined to say whether the proposed supplementary estimates would provide for three additional battleships.

CONDITION OF ST. PAUL'S.

EXPERT'S ALARMING REPORT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 3.

The report of Sir Francis Fox on the condition of St. Paul's, says that the dome and walls are out of plumb, the piers and buttresses are cracked, and the foundations are of doubtful stability, in view of building and other operations in the immediate neighbourhood.

M. P.'S RESIGNATION.

WANDSWORTH BY-ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.

Sir Henry Kimber, member for Wandsworth, has resigned.

Mr. Samuel Samuel, brother of Sir Marcus Samuel, has been adopted Conservative candidate for Wandsworth.

"DAILY MAIL" AERIAL DERBY.

PROHIBITED BY HOME OFFICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.

The Home Office has prohibited the "Daily Mail" Aerial Derby round London, and the War Office has objected to the route arranged by the Aero Club for a waterplane race round Great Britain for the "Daily Mail" prize of £5,000. The official action is based on the recent regulations to prevent espionage.

MANSION HOUSE TRAGEDY.

CHIEF MAGISTRATES' SUDDEN DEATH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.

Sir Curtis Bennett, the recently appointed Chief Magistrate, London, who received his knighthood a few days ago, fell dead while talking to the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House this afternoon.

BAHARISTAN REFLOATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.

The steamer Bharistan has been refloated and docked at Liverpool. Fifty per cent. was still quoted yesterday to cover risk of total loss.

BALKAN ALLIES.

NO DANGER OF ARMED CONFLICT.

PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

BELGRADE, June 3.

It is now believed that all danger of an armed conflict between the Balkan Allies is entirely removed.

Servia is willing to demobilise on condition that Bulgaria does likewise and that a conference of the Premiers of the Allies be held in St. Petersburg within a fortnight.

PREMIERS TO MEET.

SOFIA, June 2.

It is believed that the Premiers of the four Allies will meet at St. Petersburg.

TURKISH TROOPS.

DISBANDONMENT POST-PONED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 2.

The Cabinet has decided to postpone the disbanding of troops in view of the serious situation.

PERSIAN CRISIS.

IN THE THROES OF REBELLION.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

TEHERAN, June 3.

Salar-ed-Dowleh is within a couple of days' march of Resht. His men have killed Sipahdar's grandson. The Government is profoundly concerned about the dangerous development of the rebellion.

The Treasury is heavily overburdened and no troops are available except a couple of hundred Bakhtiaris. There is a Russian force at Resht, also a few Persian cossacks, but it is unlikely that the latter will offer serious resistance to Salar-ed-Dowleh

SPANISH MOROCCO.

SERIOUS TRIBAL RISING.

LONDON, June 3.

A critical situation has developed at Tetuan. Mountaineer tribes have combined and surrounded the town as part of a general anti-Spanish campaign. The Road to Tangier is closed.

Spanish reinforcements are arriving from Ceuta. Three cruisers are anchored off Tetuan.

The Mountaineers are attacking the civilians outside Tetuan, and are indulging in sniping every night. The population is impatient at the delay of the Spanish Government in taking action. It is supposed that Ministerial crisis is responsible.

SERVICES COMMISSION

LONDON SITTINGS BEGIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.

The Public Services Commission has opened its proceedings under the presidency of Lord Islington.

The proceedings are formal and it is not expected that real work will begin before next week.

It will be previously decided whether the press is to be admitted.

NATIONAL SERVICE.

EIGHTY CLUB DINNER CONDEMNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.

Members of the House of Commons belonging to the Eighty Club are widely signing a memorial to the effect that the dinner to Lord Roberts is ill-advised and undesirable. The memorial will be considered at a special meeting of the Committee to-day.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S SUPPORT.

Lord Lansdowne, in the House of Lords, last night, referred to the proposed Eighty Club function as a remarkable gathering, and hoped that the event might be taken as an admission that Lord Roberts and Colonel Seely were working in harmony.

SURAT MASJID OPENED.

(From our Correspondent.)

SURAT, June 3.

His Holiness the Mullanjisaheb, this morning, performed the opening ceremony of the Begampura Masjid, rebuilt at the cost of Rs. 55,000, the request of Messrs. Taherally Isoofally, Mahomedbhai Faizullabhai and Hebtulla Abdulkayum amidst a large Bohra gathering.

The Mullanjisaheb presented shawls to the abovenamed gentlemen in token of the keen interest taken by them in the erection of the Masjid.

MINISTERS AND MARCONI.

COMMITTEE'S FINDING.

"GUILTY OF ERRORS OF JUDGMENT."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 3.

According to the "Times," Sir Albert Spicer, Chairman of the Marconi Committee, has prepared a draft report taking the view that Ministers who dealt in Marconi shares were guilty of errors of judgment, but that no charge of corruption could be substantiated.

The report also indicates that the affairs of the American and British Marconi Companies are closely interdependent.

The "Times" adds that an alternative report, signed by Lord Robert Cecil and approved by the Unionist members, was defeated. It severely condemned Sir Rufus Isaacs, Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Murray for impropriety.

SUBMARINE RUN DOWN.

MIMIC ATTACK ACCIDENT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 2.

While the submarines were engaged in a mimic attack on two battleships to-day, H. M. battleship Prince of Wales ran down submarine No. 32, cutting away her conning-tower platform and upper works. No. 32 had a marvellous escape from being sunk. She returned to Portsmouth. No body was injured.

BANK OF BURMA CASE.

FULL BENCH PROCEEDINGS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, June 3.

The Full Bench proceedings in the Bank of Burma case were continued yesterday in the Chief Court, it being the tenth hearing. Mr. McDonnell, on behalf of the Crown, continued his arguments in support of the convictions of the three accused. Counsel dealt with the question of altering of the charge by the addition of the words "and by intentionally keeping the Bank open after it had ceased to be solvent." His contention was that this charge was good and valid, but he was really not much concerned whether these words which have been added by Mr. Justice Twomey should not have been added. It really mattered little for this reason that there was a clear and repeated direction in the charge to the jury not to find the accused or any one of them guilty unless the jury found that this balance sheet as at June 30th was false and that each one of the accused knew that it was a false balance sheet. He also contended that the defence had in no way been prejudiced because he thought that he would be able to show that every particle of evidence about events subsequent to July 29, or August 1, the dates of the signature of the balance sheet, would be relevant to the charge as it originally stood, even if Mr. Justice Twomey had not amended it. The hearing will be continued on Wednesday.

KABULI DACOITS IN BENGAL.

SEVERAL GANGS FORMED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, June 3.

Kabuli *zulum* is again on an increase in Bengal. Hitherto their activities were confined to terrorising their debtors with impunity, but now they are trying to revert to their old profession.

It is reported that several gangs have been formed to commit dacoities in villages in the interior. Recently the police have succeeded in arresting two Kabulis in Calcutta on a charge of committing a dacoity in a village in Khulna district. The Barasat police have arrested eight Kabulis and seized considerable property belonging to different men who had been victimised by Kabulis who had hitherto committed dacoities in several neighbouring districts.

It is said that in the recent dacoity committed at Baidyabati in Serampore subdivision, Kabulis were implicted. The Serampore police are enquiring into this dacoity.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, June 3.

Rainfall is reported from Burma, Bengal and the west of the Peninsula. The chief amounts are Akyab one and half inches; Yatmethin and Mandalay three-quarter; Barisal, two; Poona, one; Calicut and Cochin, one and a half each and Mercara, one.

The advance of the monsoon along the west coast is temporarily stopped and monsoon rainfall has not yet reached the Konkan coast.

Conditions over the Bay and south-east Arabian Sea are very much disturbed and indicate that some important change is taking place.

Forecast.—Continuance of rainfall in Burma. North-east India and the west of the Peninsula.

SALVATION ARMY.

EXHIBITION OF WORK IN SIMLA.

RECLAIMING CRIMINAL TRIBES.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 3.

Lady Hardinge opened the Salvation Army Exhibition and Sale of Work this morning.

There was a large and influencial gathering to witness the function.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Commissioner Booth Tucker presented an address of welcome in the course of which he dwelt upon the importance of holding the exhibition on the King's birthday and referred to the death of General Booth and their work among the criminal tribes in India. He said thousands of Salvationist children will joyfully unite throughout India in celebrating His Excellency's birthday and praising God for so marvellous a deliverance. "We are this year observing the 20th June as our annual arbour day when thousands of trees will be planted by our children and will constitute, we hope, a permanent memorial and thank offering." Continuing, he said: "in our second General Bramwell Booth we have an experienced and successful leader who enjoys the unbounded confidence and affection of the whole Salvation Army. He has signalised his accession to office by selecting and despatching to India and the East a party of 100 European missionary officers of whom about 80 are destined to reinforce our work in India. We expect them to arrive in the course of a few weeks.

WORK AMONG THE CRIMINAL TRIBES.

"Our work among the criminal tribes has made steady and encouraging progress during the past year. In the United Provinces and the Punjab where the work has been established for nearly five years, we have now 11 settlements and 5 children's industrial homes with a total population of 2,560 men, women and children. Immediate arrangements are in progress for adding about 4,000 to this number in the United Provinces alone. Other Local Governments have now taken up the question and we have been invited by the Governments of Madras, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam to submit plans for the establishment of similar settlements for dealing with the criminal tribes within their borders. In Madras alone arrangements are being completed for the reception, care and maintenance of about 1,800 members of these tribes. Several Native States have also asked us to undertake similar work. We are deeply indebted to the various Local Governments for the ready assistance which they have offered us in the reformation of these tribesmen. The most encouraging feature is, however, the eagerness of the tribes themselves to avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded. The finding of congenial employment for such large and increasing numbers has been no small task. Many of them are settling peacefully on the land. For others we are obtaining contracts for roadmaking forestcutting and other kinds of labour. One tribe brought with them no less than 600 donkeys and our first regiment of tribe cavalry was soon usefully employed on a contract at an adjoining canal. We are, however, largely relying on the silk and weaving industries to find remunerative and congenial home employment for our settlers. Samples of their handiwork are in this exhibition, and we have brought boys and girls of these tribes to demonstrate what can be done by patience and love and businesslike management not only in reforming their lives but in enabling them to earn an honest and sufficient livelihood. Many of the brightest of these children have been employed and trained by old women whom they call Nanis (grandmothers), but who are often not really related to them to beg and steal for them. Now we are arranging for the establishment of a Nani fund out of which we will give a small monthly pension of Re. 1 to the Nani on condition of her surrendering the child or children to be properly trained in one of our industrial homes. The rupee will, of course, be supplemented by work of a light character from which she can add to her income."

TOUCHING REFERENCE TO FOUNDER.

Lady Hardinge in reply said. Commissioner Booth Tucker, ladies, and gentlemen; the Salvation Army has indeed sustained an irreparable loss through the death of their venerable founder. But he built on a deep and sure foundation, and I feel very confident that as the generations pass on, the great foundations of the work will remain constant, and that although his bodily presence has left us, his beneficial influence on humanity must remain as an everlasting treasure. I believe that the spirit of hope and energy in your work will be maintained, and I consider it to be a privilege as a pleasure to again declare your exhibition and sale of works to be open. I feel sure that His Majesty the King-Emperor will be very gratified at the warm words and feelings of loyalty which you have spoken on behalf of the Salvation Army, and I have been very greatly touched by the kind reference to myself and the Viceroy. May I also take this opportunity of congratulating Commissioner Booth Tucker on the honour that has been bestowed upon him to-day. Her Excellency then declared the Exhibition open.

ENDING OR SPREADING.

CONTRADICTORY STRIKE REPORTS.

OFFICIALS SAY ENDING.

MR. ROGERS SAYS SPREADING.

SECRETARY ON BLUFF AND SUPPRESSION.

Contradictory Reports as to the progress of the Railway Strike emanate from the contending parties in the struggle.

Telegrams from Madras show that the officials of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway continue to be emphatic that the strike is failing and that they will be able shortly to resume normal working of the service. Similar statements are made by the officials of the two companies having their headquarters in Bombay. Trains left Victoria Terminus last night at their appointed times, and the officials declare that the running will be normal to-day.

On the other hand Mr. Rogers, the Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, and his lieutenants, declare that the strike is spreading on all lines. He has received telegrams asserting the men's determination to be firm from many centres, though it is admitted that some of the smaller stations are wavering.

STATIONS ON STRIKE.

CENTRES WHERE THE MEN ARE SAID TO BE FIRM.

According to one telegram received yesterday at the Society's offices, out of eleven E. I. R. men who were taken to Madras to fill vacant places, seven joined the strikers. Mr. Rogers at the meeting held on Monday morning declared that the attempts to show that the strike was fizzling out were all bluff, and yesterday he asserted again that the movement is spreading and that he had received news from Madras to the effect that the very men on whom the Agent was depending had joined the strikers.

Mr. Rogers last night showed a representative of "The Chronicle" a sheaf of telegrams received from various centres assuring him of the determination of the men on strike at those centres to remain firm. Among these were:—

Gangapur.	Rutlam.
Jabalpur.	Rajmundry.
Lonavala.	Jalarapet.
Madras.	Renigunta.
Nagpur.	Bangalore.
Sholapur.	Raichur.
Katahari (O. & R.)	Katapadi.
Bittuganta.	Khandwa.

Three or four centres have telegraphed either refusing to join the movement or asking for further information before commencing.

Very little news is obtainable at the Victoria Terminus in regard to the situation on the G. I. P. Ry. Apart from the fact that the loyal station staff expect the running to be normal to-day, the only definite information that can be stated is to the effect that the general opinion among the officials at the station is that the strike will soon be finished.

The trains went out as usual with their guards and drivers and the service up to the middle of the day was, apart from the local service, normal.

Late last night a "Chronicle" representative was officially informed that all the through trains, including the Madras mail, which was booked through to Madras, and the 10-20 p.m., south-east passenger train left at their right times. There was an enormous rush of passengers for these trains, specially at Byculla.

It is believed by the officials that all the trains will run to-day. The traffic Superintendent has announced that from Bombay to Poona on the local line there will be a full service of trains as scheduled, but for the North-East and South-East, the following trains only will run:—The Delhi Express, the Nagpur Mail, the 4-30 p.m., north-east passenger and the Calcutta mail running via Jubbalpore; the 10-10 a.m., South-East passenger, the Madras Mail and the 0-20 a.m., South-East passenger.

This arrangement was made early in the day but it is now said that all the trains will run in order according to their scheduled time.

SOCIETY'S VERSION.

BOTH STRIKES SPREADING.

The following statement has been issued from the headquarters of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in connection with the meeting held on Monday morning.

Mr. Rogers, the General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma, Limited, addressed a large gathering of the strikers yesterday morning. He vigorously attacked a section of the Bombay Press whose special duty, he said, appeared to have been to assist the officials by spreading false reports. One paper in Bombay had all along said that the projected strike on the M. & S. M. Railway was all bluff, and they have now found that this was not so. Then again, the same paper had said that a strike on the G. I. P. was all bluff, and they have found that this also was not true. It was no wonder therefore that this journal had tried to justify its attitude by spreading false reports. The Society would be in a position yet once again to disprove the accuracy of the statements of this paper. It was true that there were a few blacklegs who were looking out for promotion as Loco-Inspectors and Traffic Inspectors, but all unionists were not of this stamp, and were not prepared to sell their birth-right for a mess of pottage. A section of the press had made capital out of this, and it was not hard to understand the reason why.

"A FAIR COMMENT."

As regards the leader in the "Advocate," Mr. Rogers said that it was a fair one, although it had severely criticised the action of the Society in calling for a general strike. The writer had not evidently been as well informed as he might have been before he ventured an opinion. If soldiers and outsiders had not been employed on the M. & S. M. Railway, with a view to break the strike, there would have been no occasion for unionists on other railways to go out on strike to balance the action of the officials. If the men on the M. & S. M. Railway were allowed to fight their battle alone the authorities would have been crippled long since. They could not fight the battle alone, so they had to engage the assistance of the sappers and the Cameron Highlanders, which he believed was absolutely contrary to the military law as was alleged to have been enunciated by Lord Kitchener during his tenure of office as Commander-in-Chief.

It would be a most extraordinary thing, indeed, to see the Sherwood Foresters, for instance, serving the public at the counter of any of the local firms. The military on the M. & S. M. Railway were being utilised to swell the coffers of the Railway Company, to the detriment of ex-soldiers on the line, and obviously this was not the intention of establishing an army. Time would tell how long the strike would last. So far as the Society is concerned, the men were prepared to hold out for another six months, if need be, and if then, they were defeated, it would be a glory to them to know that they had fought to the last, not only against railway oppression but against newspaper bluff. He said that it was no wonder that the Madras Chamber of Commerce were not in favour of arbitration. The public would be interested to know who were the members of this Chamber. They would be disagreeably surprised to find that there were members on this board sitting in judgment on their own actions, and it was hardly likely that they were going to condemn themselves. Verbum sap.

G. I. P. STRIKE.

The men had all along been clamouring for a public enquiry, but the officials had protested against this, with the consequence that the public get very little of the truth from the newspapers, some of whom appear to have been specially briefed by the officials. It was an absolute falsehood that the strike on the G. I. P. was fizzling out. The following stations are on strike:—

Victoria Terminus, and Byculla with the exception of a few black legs, who had sold their principles of unionism for the Agent's promise of double pay. There were a few others also whom selfish motives in connection with prospective personal promotion had prompted to be "loyal" to the Agent. Ye Gods! Did loyalty ever mean less!

Hurda, Loco and Traffic, and even to the pitwomen, whom Mr. Rogers hoped would shame the black legs, who were as invertebrate as jelly-fish.

Khandwa to a man, Loco and Traffic; Lonawli, Loco and Traffic; Bhusawal, Loco and Traffic; Jubbulpore, Loco and Traffic; Sholapur, Loco and Traffic; Badnera, Loco and Traffic; Nagpur, Loco and Traffic; Igatpuri, Loco and Traffic.

The representatives of any paper who had not committed themselves to a hostile view from the strikers' standpoint, without making sufficient enquiries, would have every access to the files durng the strike.

"NEWSPAPER BLUFF."

The traffic on the G. I. P. and M. & S. M. had been disorganized, and arrangements were now being made to complete the disorganization. Eighty strikers had been sent on the line to tell the members not to swallow the newspaper bluff, and thereby be discouraged. The men were determined to see the matter to the end which could not come for six months, and if it did come then, they would with their last breath expose railway zulum. By a strange irony of Fate they were out on strike on King's birthday, a King beloved by his country for his justice, and yet the men were out on strike, because justice was not being dispensed by railway officials and British subjects. He called for three cheers for His Majesty the King and hoped that the men's voices would reach the shores of England, a land where injustice, if any, was brought to light and satisfaction given to those who were oppressed and who asked for nothing more than a mere labourer's existence.

The room resounded with the men's cheers and a resolution was framed expressing determination to hold out on strike until such time as the oppressed members of the M. & S. M. Railway were given redress, and they appealed to their fellow-workers not to shirk the responsibility of unionism.

A representative of the "Chronicle" was informed by the General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society that news received by him from Madras show that the strike is spreading on the M. & S. M. Railway most rapidly, and the very men on whom the Agent was depending have joined the strikers.

B. B. AND C. I. STRIKE.

CABINMEN'S THREATS.

The workshop men of the B. B. & C. I. Railway did not resume work yesterday nor did the firemen but at the same time none of them came out anywhere in the locality and everything seemed to be quiet. The few local trains that were advertised to run, ran at night time and greatly relieved the inconvenience to the suburban residents.

But the trouble does not seem to end there as the cabinmen are threatening a strike if their demand for more wages is not granted. Yesterday those of the 125 cabin men and fever men working on the line, and who were off duty, waited upon the District Traffic Superintendent and demanded an increase in their pay from Rs. 22 to Rs. 30 forthwith and in case of non-compliance threatened a strike.

They were told that no representation had been made by them so far, and some time was necessary to consider this matter. If, however, they chose to strike, they were at liberty to do so.

This reply seemed to have embarrassed the men a little and they are still considering their position.

SPREAD OF THE STRIKE.

News was received by wire yesterday afternoon that the strike had spread over the line as far as Rutlam, and booking on the line between Baroda and Muttra and Baroda and Ujjain had been stopped. The shed staff and the firemen at Gangapur have also gone on strike and consequently No. 16 "up train" was cancelled.

WORKMAN STILL RESIST.

Referring to our report regarding the B. B. and C. I. Railway strike, a correspondent writes that it is incorrect to state that the workmen have been satisfied with the reply given by the Agent, Major Shelley, on Monday evening. The workmen, he states, demand an increase of twenty-five per cent in their wages and unless that is granted no one will resume work. The fireman of Bulsar, Kanra Khadi and Rutlam running sheds have also joined in the strike and a few of these men will wait on Major Shelley with a barrister, to-day at 1 p.m. A mass meeting of the workmen is to be held this morning at eight o'clock near the Dhun mills.

G. I. P. MEN ADVISED TO RETURN

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

The authorities of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway have despatched the following telegrams warning the staff on all stations on the line:—

"The following telegram has been received by me from the Agent, M. and S. M. Railway:—Condition on Madras-Bangalore and Madras-Waltair lines may now be regarded as normal and on Arkonam-Raichur line practically so. Majority of guards still out but most have been replaced. Menials are resuming duty at many stations."

"From this report it will be seen that the strike on the Madras Railway is practically at an end and there is therefore no further object in any G. I. P. men absenting themselves from duty in order to try and force arbitration to terminate it. The staff are warned against misleading reports which are being circulated, as the latest authentic information received in this office indicates that the call for a general strike has met with no response except to some extent on the G. I. P. Railway, and is not likely to do so. The men are advised to consult their own interests and to re-engage whilst there is still time. However much the Administration may be disinclined to harsh measures, they will be obliged to take steps to replace men who refuse to rejoin. In the case of men re-engaging at once the Agent is willing to condone the break of service for purposes of the Provident Fund."

MADRAS REPORT.

SITUATION AT MADRAS.

WORK RESUMED AT KATPADI.

[Associated Press.]

MADRAS, June 3.

The staff at Katpadi, who it will be remembered were almost the first to go on strike, returned to work and are still at their posts. Cuddapah is still loyal and the aspect of affairs at the other centres of disaffection are rapidly becoming normal. The North-east line and the Bangalore line are being worked with only comparatively slight delay. The Calcutta mail arrived only 40 minutes late yesterday, and the Bangalore mail only two hours and half late. From yesterday night, the Bombay mail service via Raichur was resumed and this evening the resumption of the Mettupalaiyam mail is expected. Goods trains are now running on all sections. Local booking of goods is accepted on the North-east section. Members of the Society and their colleagues are resuming work.

LESS CONGESTION AT JOLARPET.

In Jolarpet the congestion of goods traffic has been greatly diminished by the manner in which Mr. Carmichael, District Traffic Superintendent of the S. I. Railway formed up and despatched three train loads of goods. Vehicles for stations west of Jalarpet and beyond are likely to be pushed on, thus leaving room for greater facilities for the receiving and despatch of goods traffic. A couple of goods trains have also been sent on the Bangalore branch to-day.

STRIKE IN FULL SWING AT BITRAGUNTA.

A Bitragunta correspondent writes:—"The strike is in a full swing, our yard is congested, trains are the exception and not the rule." So far the strikers have shown no violence but by the mail train which arrived at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, twenty armed policemen were sent here from Nellore and twenty more have been kept in readiness.

BANGALORE, June 3.

The strike situation remains the same as yesterday.

CONDITIONS MUCH IMPROVED.

[Associated Press.]

MADRAS, June 3.

From enquiries made to-day I learn that at Raichur everything seems to be running smoothly, though there is still a little trouble at some of the roadside stations near Raichur. The menial staff at Guntikul has resumed work as also the staff at Ranigunta. Gooty is still standing out and the men at Arkonam are still out. The conditions throughout the whole system have much improved and on the south-west line, they are said to be practically normal. The running of all trains will be resumed in a day or two. The railway authorities are getting all the men they want and are fast filling the places of the strikers. The conditions on the north-west line are said to be much improved and at some of the big stations on that sections the men are coming in. In regard to the rumour that three thousand men out at the Perambur workshops the authorities state that it is only the average daily number of absentees who are out and that the work there is going on as usual.

ANOTHER MEETING IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, June 3.

Again, last night, there was a crowded meeting at the Commercial Hotel with Mr. J. W. Wilson in the chair.

The Chairman began the proceedings with a few remarks on the present situation. He waved a British Flag in the air and invited the men present to sing "Rule Brittania," which they did right loyally. Mr. Wilson then proceeded to point out that unless a settlement was speedily arrived at, there would be incalculable loss and inconvenience to the public. The Agent of the M. and S. M. Railway was exhibiting a most unconciliatory and undignified attitude by refusing the suggested board of arbitration and hence the Agent was steadily loosing the sympathy of the public. A local Anglo-Indian paper had advised the Anglo-Indian employees of the railway to be careful of their bread. Would British blood stoop to such a course? Would the sons of the British fathers who fought side by side with the Indians sixty years ago with bleeding bayonets now turn against their Indian workers? No, so long as the railways existed in India so long would the Indian, Anglasian and Anglo-Indian work together. The railways in India could not do without Anglasian or Anglo-Indian or the Indian. Tradesmen, merchants, bankers and in fact, every individual was feeling the strike. The Society would be recognised later on. It was not fair that the Commander-in-Chief should allow his fighting force to be used as strike breakers. In conclusion, Mr. Wilson counselled the men to act unitedly and if they did so, the Agent could not break them.

Mr. Engleken said, that the situation was to-day far worse than it was ever during the last few days. Owing to the high handedness of some officials he had been cut off from the branches. He was proud of the position he held as Society's travelling secretary to work on behalf of a body of men who had been tramped under feet by high officials of the railway. Those poor men did not feel ashamed to speak the truth. On the other side there was an attempt made to keep back valuable information which would cheer up the strikers' camp. He was able to tell the meeting that the G. I. P. to a man was on strike now. He was glad to be able to say that the Government was intervening. They were therefore nearing the end of the struggle, but strikers should not resume duty till they got orders from their General Secretary. Mr. Rogers had wired to him to say that salvation was at hand.

BENGAL COAL FIELDS.

DEPUTATION TO LORD CREWE.

IMPROVEMENTS SUGGESTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 3.

The "Times" understands that Lord Crewe, yesterday, received a deputation, introduced by Mr. McLeod, Chairman of the East India Section of the Chamber of Commerce, asking for improved facilities for access to Bengal coalfields, deprecating the ownership of the collieries by railways, urging that the railway allotment in the budget of twelve millions sterling is still inadequate to pressing needs, and suggesting a three-yearly programme for equipment and new construction.

Lord Crewe replied sympathetically and understood to consult the Government of India.

SIMLA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

MIXED DOUBLES.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 3.

We have done with the Singles in the men's and ladies' single and are in the middle of the Men's and Mixed Doubles. There was only one match in which any fight was put up and that was Mr. Hart and Mrs. McMillan versus Mr. Vanderspar and Mrs. Henderson. The latter couple won 7-5, 7-5 but the match was keenly contested. Hart was very effective at the net especially in the second set and if he had played on well in the first set, the result might have been different. The Viceregal staff and its colours were represented to-day in the person of Mrs. John Mackenzie. She was partnered by Mr. Hutchinson and the pair were opposed to Thorpe and Miss Galloway, the last quite a girl but by no means a neophyte at tennis. Thorpe did a good deal of poaching but this is to be expected in mixed doubles. Miss Galloway, however, was not quite a sleeping partner. She got over most of her strokes and very well indeed with the result that this combination won by 6-2 6-2.

Maharaj Singh and his sister met Col. Black and Mrs. Muspratt Wiliams. The Colonel is no doubt exceedingly good in men's doubles but mixed doubts is not, exactly his game. Unlike Thorpe and Maharaj Singh he has an aversion to assumming the role of a poacher with the result, that the whole of the first set was practically idle except for 6 or 7 strokes, which Maharaja Singh put at his toes. Maharaja Singh, on the other hand, notwithstanding the strenuous game he played the preceding evening, was like a cat all over the Court and Bibi Amrit Kaur had little to do. This, however, did not interfere with her game and such strokes as she did take were well placed.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

Coates and Gray the holders of the cup for the Men's Doubles were pitched up against Johnston and Mant. The game was an interesting one all four as a rule playing up at the net but Coates and Gray were a bit too good and won 6-2, 6-1.

OTHER RESULTS.

Chesney brothers beat Owen and Gardiner 6-2, 6-1.

Evans and Hodges beat Vickery and French 7-5, 6-3.

Jasbir and Dalip Singh beat Major Ogilvie and Capt. Mainprise, 7-5 and 6-3.

Mrs. Bainbridge and Johnstone beat Mrs. Bradford and Wilson, 3-6, 6-3, 6-2.

Mrs. Henderson, and Vandespar beat Mrs. McMillan 7-5, 7-5.

Maharaj Singh and his sister beat Mrs. Williams and Col. Black 6-1 6-1.

Miss Galloway and Thrope beat Mrs. Mackinzie and Hutchinson 6-2, 6-2.

Glancey and Cavell beat Osborne and Wilson 6-3,6-1. Gray and Coates beat Mant and Johnstone 6-2, 6-1.

Vandespar and Green beat Stooks brothers, 6-1,6-2,

Mrs. Edwards and Minck beat Mrs. Mallan and Marshal 6-2, 6-1.

TANSA REDUPLICATION SCHEME.

The Municipal Commissioner has recommended to the standing Committee the acceptance of the following tenders for the supply of cast-iron pipes, special castings, sluice values, venture meters etc. required in connection with the duplication of the Tansa main:—Messrs. Turner Hoare and Coy., C. I. pipes for 24 inches Queen's Road main, Rs. 1,54,485-3-0; Messrs. Turner Hoare and Coy., 48 inches and 36 inches C. I. pipes and specials, Rs. 21,88,770-14-0; Messrs. Macbeth Brothers, Sluice valves Penstocks etc., Rs. 85,622; and Messrs. John, Fleming and Coy., 48 inches Venturi meters, Rs. 14,416-4-0.

The cost of the first mentioned supply would be met from the grant of Rs. 2,67,768 sanctioned by the Corporation in November last for laying an additional outlet main from the Malabar Hill Reservoir along Queen's Road as far as Princess Street etc., as this work formed part of the work of distributing mains in the city in connection with the Tansa reduplication scheme. As regards the other three supplies, the cost would be met from the provisions made for duplicating syphons 10 to 8, raising Tansa Main, and distributing mains in the City.

NICHOLSON COMMITTEE.

"TIMES" ACCUSED OF INTRIGUE.

"FLAGRANT INSTANCE."

[Associated Press.]

ALLAHABAD, June 3.

In connection with the article in the "Times" on the Nicholson Committee, the "Pioneer" says.—"This is not the first time that the pen of the military correspondent of the "Times" has been employed in the same manner and with the same purpose. It may be remembered that in the duel between Lord Kitchener and Lord Curzon, the statement of controversy entirely from the Commander-in-Chief's side and well calculated to turn the balance of opinion, appeared in the "Times" military columns well in advance of publication by other papers. It is impossible to call such proceedings by any other name than that of intrigue, and as to the source of this flagrant instance, the Government can easily discover that if it cannot guess."

CROP FORECASTS.

IMPROVED SYSTEM OF REPORTS

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 31.

A circular letter on the subject of the measures to be taken with a view to improving system of crop forecasts in British India has been issued by the Government of India to all Local Governments.

Under the system at present in force certain arrangements have been made for the selection of provinces and districts which should submit forecasts for each of the crops for which forecasts are repaired. The areas thus selected though they cover the greater part do not cover the whole of the area in British India in which the crop is grown and consequently the figures given in the consolidated forecasts of the Government of India do not represent the total area concerned. The incompleteness of the data not only detracts from the value of the returns but also it is frequently overlooked and leads to incorrect conclusions being based on the figures published.

It was accordingly stated that the Government of India proposed to introduce a new procedure by which forecasts would be required from those districts only in which a reasonable proportion of the total crop grown in British India is to be found, the proportions suggested being 1 per cent. in the case of rice and 5 per cent. for other crops for which forecasts are prepared. It was not proposed to prescribe these proportions absolutely, but to put them before the Local Governments for general adoption, leaving it to the Local Governments to order departures from them for special reasons. The districts which would under the arrangements proposed as applied to the area figures of 1909-10 be called on for forecasts were shown in a list appended to that circular and was stated that if any district there indicated as liable to provide a forecast were exempted by the Local Government from doing so the reasons for the exemption should be communicated to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence. As regards the districts which would under those proposals furnish no regular forecasts it was intended that they should no longer be omitted from the published forecasts for the provinces and for the whole of India. For such districts (either individually or in the aggregate) the Director of Agriculture would prepare a conventional forecast based on the actual average area figures for the previous five years. These conventional forecasts would be entered in the published returns either by districts or in the aggregate as might be found convenient, the data for such districts being distinguished from those of the districts which furnish the ordinary prescribed forecasts. Before issuing orders on the lines indicated in the circular and outlined briefly above, the Government of India desired to be informed whether the proposals met with the approval of the Local Governments concerned.

The Government of India have now been furnished with the views of Local Governments and administrations. The replies received show that the Governments of Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and the Administrations of the North-west frontier Province and Croog have accepted the proposals in toto.

PRICES ENQUIRY.

DUTTA'S REPORT TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE RAINS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 31.

The report of the prices enquiry recently conducted by Mr. K. L. Dutta has reached the Government of India and will be taken up for consideration as soon as Sir William Meyer takes over the finance port folio. It is expected that the report will be published in the rains.

Mr. Dutta's recommendations, it is understood, cover wide areas and they may be interesting to the Royal Commission on Indian finance.

A HUMAN FIEND.

WHOLESALE MURDERER.

Henry Lee Moore, a life prisoner in the Missouri State Penitentiary, is the most fiendish and wholesale butcher of human beings ever known in the history of civilisation. Mr. McLaughery Chief of the Criminal Identification Bureau of the State of Kansas (U. S.), declares that he is certain that the imprisoned man, who was convicted of slaying with an axe his aged mother and grandmother, is the murderer of twenty-three other persons, most of them women and children, whose skulls were crushed in with an axe and their bodies horribly mutilated.

The investigator gives a list of murders committed in the State of Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Iowa, and Missouri in fifteen months from September, 1911, to December, 1912. Moore's alleged victims include, besides, his relatives, five men, seven women, and eleven children.

Mr. McLaughrey bases his accusations on the facts that all the victims were killed with an axe wielded with terrific force, that all the bodies were similarly mutilated, and that in each case robbery was not the motive, but the murderer was apparently in a maniacal fury. Mr. McLaughrey points out as a most significant circumstance that these peculiar axe murders began shortly after Moore had been released on parole from Kansas Reformatory, where he had been sent under a ten years' sentence for forgery, and that the axe murders ceased from the time Moore was arrested for killing his mother and grandmother, and was cast into prison.

Moore is pictured by the investigator as an absolute fiend, a creature afflicted with frightful murder lust, yet able to move in ordinary walks of life without arousing suspicion of his secret insanity. His butcheries were random, and done with diabolical delight, especially in Iowa where seven victims fell one after another under the murderer's axe. It is alleged that examinations of Moore in prison brought forth many contradictory statements and certain expressions of opinion regarding the crimes. He also admitted that he made a study of crimes, and was especially fascinated by the famous Crippen case. Moore was convicted for the murder of his mother and grandmother by finger-prints on the handle of the axe used by the assassin, which corresponded with his finger-prints on the file at the Kansas Reformatory.

G. B. SHAW SWINDLED.

INDUCED TO PART WITH AN OPEN CHEQUE.

Mr. George Bernard Shaw, has fallen before the wiles of a swindler, or of a gang of swindlers, and has been robbed by some Jim the Penman of £525.

A messenger boy was instructed to deliver an envelope at 10, Adelphi-terrace, Mr. Shaw's residence, and wait for a reply. The envelope contained a letter purporting to come from Mr. F. W. Pethick Lawrence, co-editor with his wife of "Votes for Women." The letter was close imitation of Mr. Lawrence's handwriting and was signed in his name. It made a request which, though somewhat unusual, was not unusual enough to arouse the suspicions of its recipient.

Accompanying the letter was a cheque for £525 made payable to Mr. Pethick Lawrence; the cheque was crossed, and the letter requested Mr. Shaw as a favour to hand the bearer in exchange for it an open cheque for the same amount, so that it might be cashed forthwith. So well was Mr. Lawrence's handwriting known to Mr. Shaw that the latter, believing both letter and cheque to be genuine, at once acceded to the request. He kept the crossed cheque and handed the messenger boy an envelope enclosing the one he had signed.

Very soon after the cheque was handed to the messenger boy it was presented at Mr. Shaw's bank. There was, of course, no reason for the bank officials to be suspicious, and the amount was promptly paid out. It was not until the forged cheque was returned to Mr. Shaw marked "Drawer has no account" from a bank in Tunbridge Wells that he realised he had been swindled, and he communicated with Mr. Lawrence, who was wholly ignorant of the matter. He did not write the note to Mr. Shaw, and, of course, never received the cheque.

A "Central News" representative waited on Mr. Shaw at Adelphi-terrace, with a view to inquiring into the veracity of the story, and, if it proved true, to elicit Mr. Shaw's views on unearned increment and the value of ideas and audacity, as exemplified by this super-swindler. Mr. Shaw replied with the reserve appropriate to the situation in a note as follows: "I am leaving town to-day, and must refer you to the newspapers who publish the story, as they seem to know more about it. They did not get it from me.—G. B. S."

NEW DELHI ESTIMATES

LAY OUT AND ROAD MAKING TO COMMENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 31.

It is understood that the complete project estimates for new Delhi will reach the Government of India by October. This will enable the Engineering establishment to begin the building operations towards the end of autumn. The most important works to be taken in hand at present are the lay out and road makings which will be taken in hand without delay.

NEW LIBRARY AT PIJ.

THE OPENING CEREMONY.

Pij, a small town 4 miles from Nadiad was all ablaze with enthusiasm on the morning of the 25th May. The young and old men and women of the town and adjoining villages (particularly the agricultural community) had flocked together in holiday attire to witness the opening ceremony of the new library building, the first of its kind completed since the new liberal rules as to grant-in-aid by the Baroda Central Library Department came into operation. The proceedings began with the reading of the Secretary's report, the chief feature of which was the uncommonly large number of contributors of all conditions, the contributions ranging from Rs. 250 to annas 4. The library was then opened by Mr. W. A. Borden, the Director of State Libraries, Baroda, who made the following interesting speech:—

"Many centuries ago, a great many centuries ago, ages even, the forefathers of all of us here to-day were born and lived their simple lives not very far from where we, their descendants, are meeting together now.

"They received what knowledge, what education, they possessed from their fathers before them, and, in turn, passed that knowledge on to their children. But the knowledge thus passed on was not the same they had received from their fathers. It had been increased and modified by what they, individually, had acquired in their own experience of life.

"This knowledge was very practical. It had to do, mainly, with the acquisition of food, clothing, and shelter, and with the protection of the family from wild beasts or still wilder men.

"It was a very necessary knowledge. Education in those times was compulsory in fact, if not in law. If the boy acquired it and could apply it to the conditions of his age, he lived and passed it on to his children. Otherwise he died and his line departed from the earth to make room for others who were more intelligent or better suited to the conditions about them.

NATURE'S OWN LAW.

"And this same law holds to-day, as it did then, and as it has done in every age since then, though the conditions have changed and are still changing with every generation. It is Nature's own law of compulsory education and the penalty for its non-observance is not a fine,—it is death. If we men here to-day will educate our descendants in such a way that they may be able to meet the ever-changing conditions of life, future generations of them will bless our memory. If we fail to do so our lines of descent will be extinguished, never to be renewed, and the places we would have our children occupy will be taken by the children of other men more far-seeing.

"And so, from those ancient times until now, the education of the race advanced, generation after generation. Now and again men arose whose abilities exceeded those of the men about them, and what they knew was written in books of palm-leaf, or other material, and laboriously copied, again and again, for the instruction of others. As time went on these learned men became more common and their writings multiplied. Then came the printing press that distributed the learning of many men to all who might read.

"And then came the libraries that gathered together these books, these results of the best thoughts, the labours, and the experiences, not only of our fathers, but of ourselves and of our sons, and which kept these books for the instruction of all who might enter their doors.

"Among other libraries, this library of yours at Pij.

PIJ LIBRARY.

"It is with a great deal of pleasure, and a vast deal of satisfaction, that I take part in these ceremonies here to-day. Pleasure in the welcome that has been extended to me, and satisfaction in the fact that the opening of your new library building at Pij, coming as it does at the end of my mission in India, and presenting such a vivid contrast to what the Pij library was at the beginning of that mission, persuades me to believe that my mission here has been a successful

little more than two years ago I here to examine your library, re was no library to examine. I that the owner of the building the library room for storing and that the library, being ried, had not been accessible e months.

was by no means the only e of the low state of vitality the libraries of the Raj. My trip had been rather depressing enthusiast in the library move- but at Pij this absolute drown- f the intellectual in the material too startling, and I probably said gs about it.

"And so, in marked contrast to what I said then, I say now that it gives me a vast deal of satisfaction to devote one of my few last days in India to help you dedicate this substantial and beautiful library building, and to be among you on this bright morning when the Pij library vindicates itself; when it awakes from its long sleep and stretches out its arms to all who may come that it may make them better children, better fathers, better mothers.

"At last you have the full educational compliment: the school where you learn to read and the library where you may read. But, having achieved this, do not forget that education, like most other things in this world, has two halves. The first half is the gaining of knowledge. The other half is learning to apply that knowledge to the practical affairs of life. Many forget the last half. Many even do not know that there is another half, and so unfit themselves for the things their fathers did without fitting themselves for anything else.

"Don't forget the other half, for upon that depends the future of the race. What makes a man is not the letters he can write after his name, but the deeds he has written into his life.

"With the completion of this building you start upon that long journey that ends only with the complete civilization of the human race.

"See to it that this building contains no book that may injure any man or child of you.

"See to it that it contains books that shall teach your carpenters to become better carpenters, your black-smiths better black-smiths, your potters better potters, your farmers better farmers. Aye! books that shall teach your sweepers to become something better than sweepers.

"Get books that will make Pija still better town; more beautiful, more sanitary. Books that will make your citizens better able to do their part in the world's advance in civilization to take their places in the slow, sure, and grand march of the human race that has been going steadily onward for untold ages, and will still go on for countless ages yet to come, but which is ever approaching, confidently and joyfully, some glorious future bourne whereof man knoweth not, but only God."

After the speech was over Mr. Lele, the Secretary of the Indore State Library Committee, made a few remarks on what he called the magic of love which had made so many persons contribute liberally towards the building fund.

THE CHANGING FACE IN LONDON.

Living constantly in London, we scarcely realise how quickly the face of the town changes. The fact was brought home to two visitors to the Continent who there met a lady who had lived in the Metropolis six or seven years ago. She had no knowledge of the Queen Victoria Memorial, and, of course, none of the Admiralty Arch. The Strand improvement was to her nothing but a blank space in the centre of London. She knew not Selfridge's or any other of the big shops which have been rebuilt of recent years in the West End. For her the Thames steamboats were still running, and the Embankment was free of trams. Horse omnibuses were still in a vast majority. After hearing of all the changes she was left looking forward to a visit to London as a new and strange experience.

Those whose memory runs back twenty years or more have more great changes to recall. They remember the narrow mouth of Whitehall before the new Government buildings were erected and the Westminster Aquarium still in being. They can count a dozen new theatres which have sprung into existence and the shifting of the whole centre of theatre-land. They have seen the clubs gradually absorbing the fine private houses in Piccadilly which face the Green Park. Rows of fine shops have grown up in Victoria-street. Millbank Prison has disappeared to give place to the Tate Gallery and the great blocks of the County Council dwellings. The new Vauxhall Bridge has been thrown accross the Thames and the Tower Bridge has come into existence. And more remarkable still in its effect upon the life of London has been the creation of the whole system of tube railways, of which twenty years ago the City and South London was the only representative.

A GREAT COLLECTOR.

Mr. James Orrock, who has just died at the age of eighty-four, may be said to have created the modern taste for antique furniture, and in the early days of his collecting his passion for "wormy chairs" was a source of much amusement to his friends. The foundation of his collection began almost by accident. Chancing to be at Coventry with a friend, his attention was arrested by a sale of furniture at an old coaching inn. An examination of some chairs, tables, &c., which had overflowed into the street, convinced him that here was a unique opportunity of acquiring some exceedingly fine specimens of Queen Anne, Chippendale, and Sheraton, and entering the house, he arranged to purchase its entire contents. Nobody set any value on such things at that time, but years after many of the items thus purchased fetched enormous sums. One chair, for instance, which cost ten shillings, he sold, twenty years later, for £150.

A long-cherished scheme of Mr. Orrock's was to erect a National Gallery of British Art on a site behind the existing Gallery in Trafalgar-square, in a position secure from all danger of fire, his idea being that such a building should contain a selection of pictures from all the national collections and a representative permanent exhibition of antique English furniture. He once attacked Mr. Gladstone on the project, and pointed out that the cost of such a building would be less than that of a battleship. Mr. Gladstone listened with great interest, but said, "You forget, Mr. Orrock, that I am not in power." "You are always in power, Mr. Gladstone," answered Mr. Orrock, but the scheme never reached fruition.

Sir John and Lady Wallis and Lady Younghusband will arrive in England shortly from the East.

BROACH BORAHS' TROUBLE.

FEELING VERY ACUTE.

A correspondent from Broach writes that regarding the Borahs' grievances in respect of their "wad" since his last letter, Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy, Barrister, who has been appointed to act in the matter, visited the city on Thursday last with a view to interview the Collector, who had promised to inspect the "wad" that day. The Collector and the Chief Officer of the Municipality, however, did not turn up and Mr. Kaderbhoy at once tried to obtain a private interview with the Collector.

The Collector did grant him an interview but it is alleged that the Collector treated the matter rather bluntly and put an end to the interview within five minutes, stating that he could not do anything under the circumstances, but what those circumstances are it is not yet stated. Mr. Kaderbhoy also saw the Chief Officer of the Municipality and had a long interview with him. He, it is stated, explained the whole situation to the Chief Officer, including the difficulties that attended the Borah women who observed the strict purdah system. He drew the attention of the Officer in question to the fact that the Borahs had been in occupation of this site for the last five hundred years, that is, from the time of the Nawabs of Broach, and that residence on this site was also based on religious grounds, besides its being a central place for commerce in the city. The Chief Officer, it is alleged, replied that he was carrying out the orders of Government and that as a matter of fact the matter had passed his hands already.

Since the above reply was communicated by Mr. Kaderbhoy to the Borahs, they have sent round appeals to the Borah leaders in Surat and Bombay. They have resolved to carry the matter to the highest judicial tribunal of the land and a public meeting will be shortly held to take action in the matter. In the meantime, however, feeling among them has become very acute and they have shown their unwillingness to participate in the function for celebrating His Excellency the Viceroy's birthday and that determination of theirs has been communicated to the president of the Birthday Committee, Rai Bahadur Motilal Chunilal. The Borahs will, therefore, celebrate the day among themselves by offering prayer in the Jama Mosque for His Excellency's long life.

VICEROY'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE'S FUND.

The following is a list of further contributions received by the Lord Hardinge Birthday Celebration Committee, Bombay, towards their funds:—

Previous total, Rs. 6,529-8; the Trustees of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia C. I. E. Bombay, Rs. 750; Mr. Beg Mohmed Haji Abdul Rehman, Messrs. Mulji Jetha and Co., Bombay, and Messrs. Haji Ismail Goolmohmed and Sons, Rs. 100 each; Mr. Karsandas Dharmasy, Bombay, Rs. 51; Mr. Haji Abdulla Ali Reza Rs. 50; Captain Lumsden, R.N., Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, Rs. 30; Shet Dharmasy Nanji and Co., Mr. Narayandas Purushotamdas, Mr. J. Acrar, Mr. Perozshaw Merwanji Dalal, Mr. N. F. Moos, and Mr. Purbhudas Jivandas, Rs. 25 each; Mr. A. M. Madon, Rs. 20; Mr. J. D. Framji, Rs. 15; Messrs. D. C. Oomrigar, Rs. 15; Mr. Jehangir K. A. Chinoy, Rs. 11; Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Rs. 10; Miss Aimai H. Patel, Rs. 10; Mr. Jiwaji K. Parulkar, Mr. J. L. Dave, Mr. Damodar Sawalaram Yande, Mrs. Chandrabai D. Yande and Mr. B. S. Patkar, Mr. Kashinath D. Dhuru, Rs. 5 each; total, Rs. 7,971-8.

As the total expenses of the Children's Entertainment are estimated to cost at the least Rs. 15,000 the Secretaries request the public to send in their contributions to their office address, which is 89, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Manager, Bank of Bombay, where an account has been opened.

FIRE IN COAL STACK.

Yesterday morning a fire, the origin of which is due to spontaneous combustion, broke out in a huge stack of coal belonging to one Ambalal Pranjiwandass and situated at Coal Bunder, Victoria Road.

An alarm was given and the Gowalia Tank engine at once repaired to the scene and started pouring sea water over the stack which contained about two thousand tons of English coal. As the exact spot of the fire could not be located, the brigade men began removing the coal from the stack.

The damage has not yet been ascertained.

VICTIM OF COCAINE.

At the Morgue, yesterday, the acting Coroner, Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, held an inquest touching the death of a Mohamedan named Oomer Suckoor aged about twenty-five years.

The evidence showed that the deceased was in the habit of eating large quantities of cocaine and had often been sent to jail. He returned from jail two days ago after doing a year and at once took an over dose of cocaine. He was removed to hospital where he died.

A verdict of death from a self-administered dose of cocaine was returned.

"DEATH FROM HEAT STROKE."

With reference to a para headed "Death from Heat Stroke" which appeared in our issue of June 2 a correspondent writes that the deceased was not given a month's notice by the dock contractors, owing to his habits of drinking, and that he was not found dead in the lavatory but on the verandah.

CALIFORNIA LAND LAW.

VIGOROUS PROTEST BY JAPANESE AMBASSADOR.

SERIOUS SITUATION.

The Washington Government has, within the last twenty-four hours wrote the Washington correspondent of the "Morning Post" on May 11, realised the strain that has been put upon the country's relations with Japan arising out of the passage of the California Alien Land Law. This knowledge is due to the vigorous protest which has been made by the Japanese Ambassador and the evident determination of the Japanese Government not to be satisfied merely with an expression of regret on the part of the Federal Government, but strenuously to insist upon strict observance of treaty obligations. Men prominent in the Administration have admitted to me that the situation is serious. They use that word reluctantly, however, at the same time insisting that nothing should be said that would in any way suggest that there is apprehension on the part of the Administration, lest the two nations may drift into war.

To one person, who knows exactly what has passed between Viscount Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador, and the Washington Government, I put the question whether I should be justified in terming the present stage of the negotiations grave. "I should not feel warranted in describing them as grave," he replied, after a slight pause for thought and as if seeking the exact word, "but, admittedly, they are serious. More than that it would not be proper for me to say." I asked if he believed there was danger of diplomatic negotiations being suspended. Again he paused before he replied. Then he said: "No, I do not believe that will happen—at any rate, not at present."

I am informed that while Viscount Chinda's protest is studiously polite and moderate in wording, and so carefully phrased that it cannot give offence to the United States, it is nevertheless firm and vigorous, and shows the decision of the Japanese Government to require the United States to respect its Treaty stipulations to the letter. It is this firm attitude which has caused uneasiness in Administration circles, and which has made the President and his advisers question how far Japan will go. That question they are unable to answer, but they have a feeling that Japan will press the issue far before she is satisfied.

As the result of a conference yesterday between Mr. Bryan and Viscount Chinda, and after consultation between the President and Mr. Bryan it was determined to make a final appeal to Governor Johnson, of California, not to sign the Bill which the Legislature passed earlier in the week. It is frankly admitted here, however, that there is no hope that Mr. Johnson will yield to the President's plea, although he has been advised that serious consequences may follow an attempt to enforce the law. The sentiment of California is so overwhelmingly in favour of discriminating against the Japanese that Mr. Johnson, who is a politician above everything else, would risk his political future if he should run counter to popular sentiment and veto the Bill. Pending action by Mr. Johnson—and under the California Constitution he is required either to veto or sign the Bill by next Tuesday—there will be no further interchanges between Viscount Chinda and the State Department.

Believing that Governor Johnson will sign the Bill, the Washington Government finds itself in an extremely embarrassing position. While the Bill was pending in the California Legislature, the President pointedly showed that his sympathies were with Japan rather than with California, going so far as to send Mr. Bryan to California to plead with Mr. Johnson and the Legislature to abandon the proposed legislation. The President has been advised by the legal officers of the Government that, as the Constitution of the United States makes a treaty the supreme law of the land, it cannot be nullified or in any way contravened by State law; and Japan, I understand, will hold that, as the treaty is supreme, it is the duty of the Federal Government to compel its enforcement, and that as Japan has no relations with California it is to the Washington Government that she must look to see that the treaty is observed.

It is difficult to see how the President can escape from this predicament. To deny the Japanese contention would be to admit that the Treaty can be set aside at the will of any State. To admit the correctness of the Japanese interpretation of the Constitution would compel the President either to acknowledge that the Federal Government is impotent in dealing with foreign Governments is involved, or to agree to take measures to compel California to respect the Sovereign power of the Federal Government. That, of course, would mean that he would treat California as being in rebellion and would involve using force if necessary, which is unthinkable. California knows well enough that force will not be employed, and does not fear war with Japan, so she feels she can be defiant. But no matter what strictly legal rights Japan may have, if the President must decide between California and Japan his support will naturally be given to the State, and already that phase of the matter has received consideration. The Japanese claim that they are discriminated against on racial grounds; but the President is prepared to show that the discrimination is based on economic reasons, and that California is animated by the same motive that governs Japan in prohibiting aliens from owning land in Japan. The Japanese further claim that they are legally permitted under the terms of the Treaty to own land; but that, of course, is simply asserting, and the President can, with propriety, reply that the issue of legality can only be determined by the Supreme Court.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Lord Carmichael will leave Darjeeling at the end of June.

The Hon. Mr. Clark will give an Eton dinner at Windcliffe on June 4th.

The Mannar line of railway will probably be finished about the beginning of November next.

The King-Emperor's birthday parade at Simla will be held on the Ridge at 10-30 a.m. on the 3rd June.

The Gulmarg Polo Tournament for the challenge shield presented by the late Raja Sir Amar Singh will begin on the 11th August.

Mr. J. P. Thompson, I.C.S., is gazetted a member of the Punjab Legislative Council, in succession to Mr. H. P. Tollinton.

The Officers of the Finance Department will entertain Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson at a farewell dinner on June 7th at the *chalet* of the United Service Club.

At to-day's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation, the Chairman will move that Rs. 750 be contributed by the Corporation to children's entertainment on the 20th June.

The Faridpur police arrested on Monday three respectably connected young men in connection with the Kowkari dacoity committed on 28th May in Madaripore sub-division, Bengal.

During a thunderstorm at Asansol, the wife of Mr. Naysmith, Manager of Kuardi Colliery, was struck by lightning in her house, while in the dining room, near an open window. She was killed immediately.

Two months' rigorous imprisonment for two slaps must have a very different effect. This was the culmination of a case at Dhitpur, Kanak-har, a few days ago, although the accused pleaded guilty and asked the pardon of both the court and the complainant.

The Government of India have sanctioned a survey being carried out by H. H. the Maharaja of Benares for a line of railway on the 2ft. 6in. guage from Moghal Sarai to Ahraura via Baburi Chakia and Shikargarh—a distance of about 31 miles.

Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal, who during her recent visit to Lahore laid the foundation stone of a Mahomedan Ladies' Hall has made a donation of Rs. 5,000 to that institution. In addition the daughters-in-law of the Begum Sahiba have promised donations of Rs. 500 each.

Twenty-four political prisoners in the Andamans are employed as watchmen in cocoanut plantations. Of the rest, four prisoners in the Dacca Conspiracy case, Nonigopal of the Howrah conspiracy case and Matilal Varma of Aligarh, are working in the jail.

Mr. B. R. Handoo, who proceeded to Edinburgh after a successful career at the Madras Presidency College, has secured the Van Dunlop Scholarship of the value of £300, for proficiency in Sanskrit. He is a son of Mr. R. Handoo, of the M. and S. M. Railway Company.

Before the District Magistrate of Bangalore W. Ryder of Fraser Town, a pensioned non-commissioned officer, was charged with being found drunk and incapable. The accused pleaded guilty and admitted drinking rather heavily owing to family troubles. His Worship fined him one rupee.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the inhabitants of the villages of Chhimon, Khanana and Salna in the Gujrat district shall be charged for the period of two years with the cost of maintaining additional Police, which it has been found necessary to locate thereat, in consequence of their misconduct.

The City Magistrate of Bangalore has passed a lengthy order in the case in which Boria and the "Vokkaligara Patrika" were charged with alleged defamation, by the Kurbar community. The Magistrate overruling the preliminary objections raised by the defence, decided to proceed with the case, which has now been posted for the 10th proximo.

The affairs of the Crown Bank of India Limited, Shikarpur, have now been fully wound up, and the liquidator, Mr. Chetanmal K. Thakur, has convened a meeting of the shareholders of the above company on the 1st July next when the account showing the manner in which the winding up of the Bank has been conducted will be laid before them.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

On Wednesday the 4th Instant and until further notice endeavours will be made to run the following trains:—

Bombay and Poona.

DOWN TRAINS.

No.	Train.	Leaving Bombay.
35	Passenger	4-20.
19	Express	8-0
3	Mail	14-45
21	Passenger	15-50
23	Passenger	22-25
25	Passenger	23-15

UP TRAINS.

No.	Train	Due to arrive in Bombay.
24	Passenger	5-10
26	Passenger	6-20
4	Mail	11-10
40	Passenger	16-35
20	Passenger	18-0
22	Express	19-35

Bombay and Kalyan.

THE ORDINARY LOCAL SERVICE.

Endeavours will be made to run the following trains on Wednesday the 4th instant.

Between Bombay and Raichur.

DOWN TRAINS.

No,	Train.	Leaving Bombay.
15	Passenger	10-10
9	Mail	22-0
17	Passenger	0-20 On 5th instant.

UP TRAINS.

No.	Train.	Due to arrive in Bombay.
10	Madras Mail	6-0

North East Line.

DOWN TRAINS.

No.	Train.	Leaving Bombay.
27	Delhi Express	7-30
1	Nagpur Mail	14-0
13	North East Passenger	16-30
7	Calcutta Mail	21-0

UP TRAINS.

No.	Train.	Due to arrive in Bombay.
2	Nagpur Mail	8-45
8	Jubbulpore Mail	13-20

The Up and Down Punjab Mail Trains will only run between Itarsi and Delhi. Passengers by these trains will be conveyed between Bombay and Itarsi by the Jubbulpore Mail Trains.

A. C. RUMBOLL.

General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1913.

Are your in office all day—Smoking, too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long—Stearn's Headache Cure gives quick relief.

"PAISLEY FLOUR"

The SURE raising powder

makes home baking quick, easy and successful. Cakes raised with Paisley Flour turn out very light and digestible.

Paisley Flour is used mixed 1 part to 8 parts ordinary flour before adding other ingredients. It is made by Brown & Polson.

"PRASANNA'S OTTO JASMIN."

The best of its kind in India.

Put up in fancy nickel cases.

PRICE RS. 1-4-0 PER PHIAL.

C. PRASANNA & Coy.,

High Class Perfumers.

Girgaum, BOMBAY.

Also can be had from:—

K. LAKSHMAN ROW,

C/o. The Bombay Chronicle,

Fort, BOMBAY.

ARTISTIC MOSAIC WORK IN BROKEN TILES OR CHINA. PATTERNS MADE ACCORDING TO DESIGN

SEND FOR PARTICULARS TO

GULAMALI GULAMHUSEIN

21 BANK STREET FORT BOMBAY

ESTAB 1899 TELEGRAM

ALMONDS CONFECTION.

Delicious Medicated Badam Pak.

This Brain Tonic Badam Pak contains Almonds, Pistaches, Safron, Sarsaparilla and various valuable drugs, so it radically cures Indigestion, Cough, Constipation, Piles, Impurity, Poorness of Blood, Nervousness, Brain Fag, General Debility, etc. It is a best Brain Refreshing Tonic in all seasons, Ans. 12 for Bombay 1 seer (of 11 ounces) and Rs. 2-4-0 for 4 seer's tin. Postage extra.

1—AMRIT-PAIN BALM only by rubbing on skin, it positively cures Lumbago, Rheumatism, Weak Joints, Sprains, Chest Colds, Headache, Neuralgia and other pains.

Price 6 ans. Re. 1 for 3 bottles. Postage extra.

Dr. BHAISHANKER VAID,

Shop 112, C. P. Tank Road, BOMBAY, No. 4.

261

MOST

ADVERTISEMENTS

you may read will seek to arouse your interest by flaming announcements of extraordinary Motor values, of statements of profitless prices. It is **not** *through such curiosity that we hope to thrive! We ask you to investigate the merits of our*

Well-appointed Second-hand

MOTOR CARS and dependable MOTOR ACCESSORIES.

Our goods are the standards of their class. ***Volume*** *of business, NOT enormous profit,* is our motto. In our

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT

we undertake mill and house installations, supply reliable Dynamos, Motors, Fans, Fittings, etc. All work done by our perfectly-trained men.

WE ASK A TRIAL FROM YOU! ESTIMATES GLADLY SUBMITTED.

ORIENT MOTOR CAR & ELECTRIC Co.,

58, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay.

Telegrams: "LATEST." Telephone: No. 2203.

241

Banking & Commission.

The National Financing and Commission Corporation, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:

75, Apollo St. Fort, BOMBAY.

Every kind of Banking Business transacted.

Stocks and shares sold and bought.

C. I. Parekh & Co.

Agents.

Inquiries Solicited.

SPORTING NEWS

POLO.

HURLINGHAM COMMITTEE.

PROPOSED ENTIRE LEGISLATION.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 3.

The manager of the Hurlingham Polo Club, in a letter to Mr. Buckmaster of the County Polo Association, says that the Committee of the Hurlingham Club, contemplates the development of the present polo committee into a committee responsible for entire legislation regarding the game, exactly following the procedure of the M. C. C. He regards the functions of the committee to be strictly legislative, not interfering with the interests of any polo body or club committee. He emphasises this point with a view to obviating the possibility of misunderstanding or friction in the future.

MOTOR POLO IN ENGLAND.

"DISAPPOINTING AND UNINTERESTING."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.

Motor Polo was extremely disappointing and uninteresting. The large crowd which was watching at the outset quickly melted.

BOXING AT POONA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, June 3.

The finals in the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment Boxing Tournament, which has been running every night for the past week, were put in hand and completed last night in the presence of a large gathering of civilians and the military.

Major General Barter, Commanding the Division, distributed the prizes at the close, and took the opportunity to wish the officers and men goodbye as he is leaving shortly.

The following special prizes were awarded to the best losers in the open events. Pte. Rudd, Middlesex, best loser among novices; Pte. Dennis, L. N. Lancs, most scientific boxer in open events; Pte. Connor, L. N. Lancs, the Hon. Mr. Hill Trevor's Cup for novices; Pte. Bird, L. N. Lancs, company Cup G and E. Coy. tied.

The following were the details of the finals:—

OPEN WELTERS.

Pte. Dowman, Sherwoods, beat Pte. Peduzzi, L. N. Lancs, after a full time contest and an extra round.

NOVICES—FEATHERS.

Pte. Green, A. Coy., was disqualified and Pte. Bird, D. Coy., declared the winner.

NOVICES—MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

Lce. Cpl. Turner, C. Coy., knocked out Pte. Sankey, E. Coy., in the first round.

OPEN BANTAMS.

Pte. Burns, L.N.L., beat Pte. Delaney, Middlesex, in points after a full time contest.

OPEN FEATHERS.

Pte. Duffey, L. N. Lancs, beat Pte. Parr, L. N. Lancs, after a close and interesting fight which needed an extra round to decide it.

OPEN NOVICES—LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Pte. Mann, Norfolks, knocked out Pte. Ford, Norfolks, in the first round.

NOVICES—LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Regimental Pte. Hall, B. Coy., beat Pte. Thomas, G. Coy., after a full time contest.

NOVICES—BANTAM WEIGHTS.

Pte. O'Keefe, G Coy, had a walk over as Pte. Perry, A Coy., was unable to fight.

OPEN LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Pte. Connor, L. N. L., knocked out Pte. Paul, Dorsets, in the first round.

NOVICES—WELTER WEIGHTS.

Pte. Green, A Coy., knocked out Pte. Semaine, G. Coy., in the second round.

OPEN MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

Pte. Wooton, Middlesex beat Pte. Peduzzi, L. N. Lancs, on points.

NOVICES HEAVY WEIGHTS.

Pte. Webb, B. Coy., beat Pte. Sankey, E. Coy., in the first round. Sankey giving in.

"THE CRICKETING HEARNES."

In your interesting note on "The Cricketing Hearnes," writes "E. W.," you omit, no doubt inadvertently, George Gibbons Hearne ("G. G." commonly called), the oldest of the three Kent brothers (George, Frank, and Alec), and now senior on the ground staff at Lord's. They are sons of the late George Hearne, the groundman for many years at Catford. Walter (the Kent bowler—now scorer), and John Thomas, "Jack" (of Middlesex) are brothers and are cousins of "G. G." Frank, and Alec. Old Tom Hearne, of Middlesex, had two sons—"Young" Tom (late groundman at Lord's) and "G. F.," formerly pavilion clerk at Lord's and now umpire to I.Z., the "Incogs," and Free Foresters. I do not know the exact kinship of J. W. Hearne ("Young" Jack at Lord's to all the others.

SIMLA HORSE SHOW.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 2.

The Simla Horse Show was not only the most successful but a very pleasant function. Nearly every class had a large number of entries and there was abundant quality among most of the classes. The business began at midday before which there was a very large gathering on the ground and by the luncheon time nearly all Simla society had foregathered on the Anandale club grounds. Numerous tables were laid out for lunch. Among those present were Lord and Lady Hardinge, the Hon'ble Diamond Hardinge, Hon'ble and Mrs. O'Dwyer. The arrangements of the Show were well carried out under the personal directions of Captain Astor who was the busiest man on the ground. The judges were all experts in the classes allotted to them.

One of the most popular verdicts was the first prize, for all horses over fourteen, two class awarded to Lord Hardinge for his horse, ACORN shown off to great advantage by Captain Keighley and the same horse received the prize for the best horse in the show.

The jumping in both classes of horses and ponies was not of a high standard. The Viceroy's band played nice selections of music all through the afternoon.

PRIZE GIVING CEREMONY.

After a parade of the prize winners, and the proceedings concluded with cheers for Lord and Lady Hardinge and Capt. Astor. The following were the prize-winners:—

Arabs and Country-bred ponies—fourteen, two and under, which have never won the first prize, at a horse show.

General Rimmington's Confetti ...1
Maharajah of Patiala's Sani 2
Maharajah Bhurtpore's Black Beauty 3

Twenty-three were shown.

The winner, a fine horse has a compact action, but the second horse lost from going short in his canter.

English and Colonial ponies fourteen, two and under, that have never won first prize at a horse show.

Captain F. St. J. Atkinson's Navlova 1
Captain A. Joa's Carlotta 2
General Rimmington's Limber... 3

Twenty-seven were shown. Very good class and there was no mistake about the quality of the winner.

Country-bred ponies, fourteen, two and under.

Capt. Stephen's Bahadur 1
H. H. Kour of Patiala's Fortunio 2
Maharajah of Bhartpore's Black Beauty 3

Ten were shown. A fairly good class. The winner for his build and shape was preferred to the racing pony Fortunio.

Polo ponies, English and Colonial; heavy weight.

Captain A. Tod's Cadet 1
Captain A. Tod's Carlotta 2
Mr. R. Butler's Talwar 3

Sixteen were shown. A very useful class, but strangely Mannequin got no award.

Polo ponies English, Colonial, light weight.

Captain A. Tod's Cupid 1
Captain F. St. J. Atkinson's Pavlova 2
Capt. Stephen's Delvin Dainty ...3

Eleven were shown. They were a very nice level lot all round and the prize-winners were well-selected.

Ladies' Hacks, over fourteen, two

Mrs. Wilberforce's Napier 1
Mrs. Sullivan's Bog Oak 2
Mrs. C. Allen's Gaiety Girl 3

Eight were shown. A very good class but there was some public disappointment at Banzoi who once ran third in the Viceroys Cup race not getting an award.

Polo Ponies Arab and Countrybred.

H. H. Maharajah Patiala's Flips 1
Maharajah of Patiala's Sani 2
Captain R. Benson's Kildare 3

Seventeen entries. A very fine lot of high quality ponies. The judges' awards were very popular.

Hacks, English and Colonial fourteen, two and under.

Capt. F. St. J. Atkinson's Mannequin 1
Mrs. Mercer's Jane 2
Capt. T. Gladstone's Director ... 3

Twenty-three entries. This was a rather uneven class as several ponies lacked the look and quality required for a good hack. About half-a-dozen stood out from the rest of which the first and second were fairly easy to place, but Miss Hodgson's Charpoy very nearly displaced Captain Gladstone's Director for the third place.

All Arabs.

Mr. Meikle's, Little Slam 1
H. H. Maharajah of Patiala's, Sani 2
General Remington's Confetti ... 3

Nineteen were shown. Very good class and the three that obtained the awards were of grand quality.

Of horses, over fourteen, two.

H. E. the Viceroys—Acorn 1
Mrs. Sullivans Bog-Oak 2
Mrs. Back's Banzai 3

Sixteen were shown. They were all very high class and Acorn certainly well deserved the first place in the awards, the third place given to Mrs. Buck's Banzai made amends for the neglect of his placing in the Ladies hacks class.

Ladies' Hacks, fourteen, two and under.

Mrs. Mercer's Jane 1
Miss Rattingan's Mavis 2
Mrs. W. Michels' Perfect 3

Twenty four entries. A very level and high class lot. After some considerable delay the judges were able to make their awards.

Jumping Competition for horses over fourteen, two.

Mrs. Henderson's Espiegle 1
Sir Edward Lee French's, Kathleen 2
Mr. Harvey's Touchstone 3

Sixteen entries. In the second run Espiegle and Kathleen ridden by their owners had to run off again and Espiegle won as Kathleen fell on the fourth jump.

Jumping competition for ponies fourteen, two and under.

Major McGowan's Peter Doody ridden by Mr. Nethersole 1
General Mercer's King Pippin, Owner up 2
Mr. R. Butler's Bill the Burglar, Owner up 3

Twenty entered. The jumping of the ponies compared very favourable with that of the horses. Bill, the Burglar broke through the wall or might have been first. Peter Doody was the best of all. Bertha did very well but having entered in a class just previously was disqualified.

Children's ponies, all breeds.

Master O. St. John's Beauty 1
Miss Nell Macdonald's Daroga ... 2
Master Fergusson Davies' Strawberry 3

There were sixteen entries. The judges took considerable time in making their awards. All the young riders including the Hon'ble Diamond Hardinge got boxes of chocolates as consolation prizes. The best horse in the show for the cup presented by, Sir R. Craddock—

H. E. the Viceroy's Acorn.

The best pony in the show for the cup presented by H. H. Maharajah of Gwalior—

Capt. F. St. J. Atkinson's Mannequin.

THE DERBY.

LATEST BETTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.

The following is the latest Derby betting:—

5 to 2 against Craganour,
9 to 2 against Shogun,
7 to 1 against Louvois,
10 to 1 against Nimbus,
100 to 7 against Day Comet and Prue.

Rock Flint was scratched for the Derby at one in the afternoon of Saturday.

Young Pegasus and Harry of Hereford have also been scratched for the Derby.

LATEST BETTING.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 3.

The following is the latest Derby tting:—

9 to 4 against Craganour.
7 to 1 against Louvois.
8 to 1 against Nimbus.
100 to 7 against Day Comet.

Sanquhar was scratched at 12-33 on Monday night.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.

Notts beat Leicestershire by 71 runs.

THE NOISES OF VENICE.

A writer in the "Frankfurter Zeitung" complains that Venice is the noisiest place in Europe. It seems that he was lured there by the old saying that Venice is a quiet place. He was assured that he would find no motor-cars, trams, or heavy lorries to disturb his sleep there, and he accordingly cheerfully took a room overlooking the Grand Canal. He soon found that the steamboats, with their sirens, and disturbance of the water, the shrill-voiced gondoliers and the inevitable crowd that seems to collect under the windows of every hotel in Venice to talk until the small hours of the morning were far worse as destroyers of sleep than motor-cars and trams, to which he was at all events accustomed.

At midnight all the churches ring their bells, and what with the noise of the steamers, the gossips in the street, and the singing of the servants in their quarters, sleep was impossible until three o'clock. At four o'clock, or soon after, the church bells began again, and with them all Venice seems to start into life. This description of Venice is not at all exaggerated. But it applies to many other Italian cities besides Venice, Naples, with its dogs that bark at intervals all night, being a terror to the light sleeper. On the other hand, the noises of London are equally disturbing to foreigners, the fact being that all the noises to which one is not accustomed are apt to destroy sleep. A nightingale singing through the night and cuckoos and blackbirds in the early morning have driven Londoners in the country nearly distracted before now.

Prof. WILSON'S "CLASSES."

AMERICAN PRESIDENT AND THE PRESS.

SEMI-WEEKLY GATHERINGS.

Mr. A. Maurice Low, the correspondent of the "Morning Post" at Washington writes under date April 24:—It is a few minutes before three o'clock on Thursday afternoon. In the main lobby of the White House office are some forty or fifty members of the Press, who for the last fifteen or twenty minutes have dropped into the White House waiting until three o'clock, the time for the assembling of President Wilson's semi-weekly "class." Mr. Wilson's "class" is a device of his own invention. Nearly all American Presidents of recent years have deemed it politic to cultivate friendly relations with the Press; but each President has gone about in his own way. Mr. McKinley, always a man of great dignity, did not decline to receive newspaper men, but he confided in few, and only those in whose fidelity and loyalty he had absolute confidence. Mr. Cleveland at times would talk freely, but he preferred to talk to men representing Democratic newspapers, and he seldom went out of his way to make publicity. Mr. Harrison was a reserved man, and the newspaper correspondent had to know him very well indeed before he was taken into Mr. Harrison's confidence. Mr. Roosevelt enjoyed talking, and knew how to use the Press. He would talk to men singly and in groups, but it was always with the understanding that he was never to be quoted. Very often when Mr. Roosevelt wanted to use the Press for his own ends he would send for certain men and tell them what they were to write and how they were to write it, but Mr. Roosevelt always reserved to himself the woman's dearly-prized prerogative of changing his mind, so that the correspondent who in the morning believed he was in possession of a priceless piece of information found that by night it was worthless. Mr. Taft talked freely to certain members of the Press, but he was discriminating in whom he confided.

AN UNCEREMONIOUS AFFAIR.

After Mr. Wilson had been in the White House a few days he announced that every Monday at ten o'clock and every Thursday at three o'clock he would receive any newspaper men who cared to call upon him, and would answer such questions as they might care to ask; and in addition to these general meetings—which the Press men quickly called Mr. Wilson's "classes"—the President receives certain newspaper men privately by appointment, so that the line of communication between the President and the public, through the Press, is always kept open. On Thursday afternoon, then, at three o'clock, Mr. Wilson is ready to hold his "class." Not all the duly accredited newspaper men in Washington—and there are some 200—find it possible to attend every "class," but at the meeting last week there were perhaps fifty. There is not the least ceremony about the affair. The door leading to the President's room stands open, and at the threshold are the President's doorkeeper and one of the Secret Service men detailed for duty at the White House. These two men are familiar with all the members of the Press, and they take their station simply to see that no unauthorised or evil-disposed person gets into the room, as it would be comparatively easy for a crank or a miscreant to mingle with the crowd and attempt to do the President harm. But, barring this slight scrutiny, the way is open. The President stands behind his desk, the newspaper men facing him in a semi-circle. He nods to the men whom he more particularly recognises, there is a little pause until the first question is asked and the ice is broken, and then the questions come fast and the President replies rapidly and concisely. When the announcement was first made that the President would receive the Press men at these semi-weekly meetings there was only one stipulation. All newspaper men were privileged to attend, correspondents representing Republican newspapers were as welcome as those representing Democratic, anti-Wilsonites would be received on the same footing as pro-Wilsonites, opponents of the Administration could come with as little embarrassment as its supporters, but nothing that the President said might be directly quoted, although its substance could be used literally. This, of course, was only a reasonable restriction. No man occupying a high official position, and especially a man who has a reputation for careful English, cares to have his offhand remarks put in quotation marks without being given an opportunity to revise them, so that, while the President has no objection to having what he said printed, it must be transposed from the first to the third person.

OFFICIAL REPORTER'S NOTES.

At the President's desk sits one of the White House official stenographers, who takes down all that is said, and his notes are later transcribed and typewritten copies furnished to the members of the Press. The copy I have before me fills four closely-written pages, almost two columns of the "Morning Post." Being a verbatim report, the President's responses are, of course, in the first person singular, but as a caution to the correspondents the transcript is headed: "Not to be quoted. For guidance only." The newspapers are privileged to use this matter in any form they see fit. Some newspapers tell their readers that "at the meeting of the President with the correspondents," and then they print what the President said, but never in quotation; others give the President's views, using the locution "the President has said so and so," or "in response to such and such a question the President made it plain, &c." One newspaper called attention last week to the mistaken conception the public had of the President before his inauguration and how little the real man resembles the myth. After his election and before his inauguration the belief was universal that Mr. Wilson was the most reticent of men, cold, distant, unapproachable; willing to hear everything and say nothing. Instead, Mr. Wilson is one of the most accessible of men, an excellent listener, but an even better talker, not in the least averse from talking when he considers speech wise, who speaks decisively, and never leaves his position in doubt. This newspaper said that in its issue of the day before it had printed a column and a half of the President's views on the leading questions of the day, and while they did not appear in quotation they were printed with his permission as his direct statement.

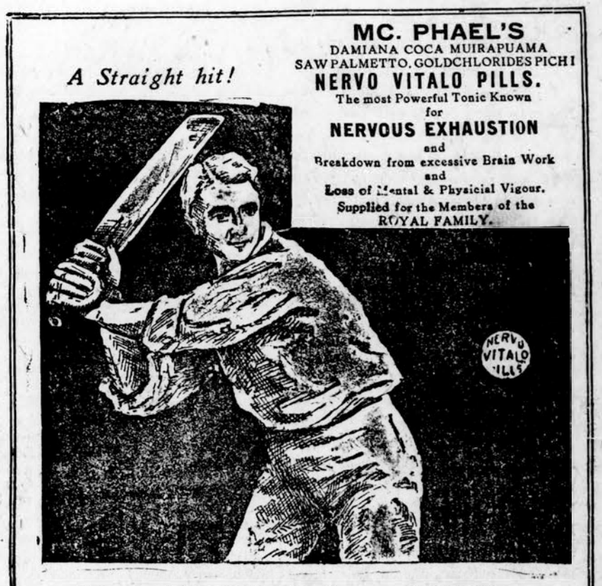
RESERVED WHEN ADVISABLE.

At these semi-weekly meetings any man may ask a question—and the questions cover a wide range—and the President replies immediately, but he gives no more information than he considers advisable, and he has a way of saying "Yes" or "No" that is sufficient hint to his auditors that he has said all he cares to say on that particular subject, and it need not be referred to again. Thus, last week, a despatch, without the slightest warrant on which to base it, was sent from London to the American Press to the effect that the President had informed Mr. Bryce that he would submit to arbitration the Panama tolls question. Of course no one with any knowledge of the American political system would have made such a ridiculous blunder, as the President cannot agree to arbitration unless the Senate consents, but the President was asked if he had made any promise to Mr. Bryce. The President's decided "No" made further questioning unnecessary. But to some of the questions put to him the President answers at length. He was asked why he was so insistent upon free sugar in the new Tariff Bill and what benefit it would be to the consumer, to which he replied that he was sure it would be for the benefit of the consumer, who would profit immediately by the repeal of the duty. The President pointed out that the effect of the reduction of duties would not be felt at once by a lowering of the price or a decrease in the cost of living—as he had frequently made clear during the campaign—but what he does expect is that the reduction of the high duties will bring about a competitive situation which will make it impossible by combinations to keep up the present artificial levels of cost. So that, by a process more or less rapid, these combinations will be broken down and the public in general will profit. The President points out that what his party is fighting is an artificial situation in which prices are kept up by arrangements with which everyone is more or less familiar. These arrangements will become practically impossible when competitionn is really created, and then the people will get the benefit. They will receive the advantage quicker in sugar than in other things because the competitive elements exist ready to contest with one another.

NEW WORLD METHODS.

Remembering that his auditors are more interested in facts than in oratory, the President speaks in easy conversational style, very much as he would if he were talking to one man and not fifty. He has no objection to being colloquial at times. Asked about some pending domestic legislation— the details of which are of no interest to the reader—the President said he had written to a member of Congress, who had asked his opinion, that his mind was "to let," a terse way of saying that he still had an open mind. The President had been asked several questions in succession, each of them beginning: "What is your attitude?" and, before answering the last, he smilingly said it was evidently the impression that he was something of an "attitudinarian." When the last question has been asked and answered the meeting dissolves, the only ceremony of dismissing the "class" being a "good afternoon" from the President, who then turns to his desk and takes up other matters. As one leaves the White House one is impressed by the democracy of the affair, especially as one reflects that even in the most democratic countries of the Old World persons in high official station, seldom, if ever, talk freely to the members of the Press, and such a thing as a Minister receiving half a hundred newspaper men and answering questions in the most informal way would be considered, not only undignified but dangerous to the State. The Old World has taught the New much, but perhaps the Old World has something to learn from the New in the transaction of public business and the confidence which may be safely reposed in the Press.

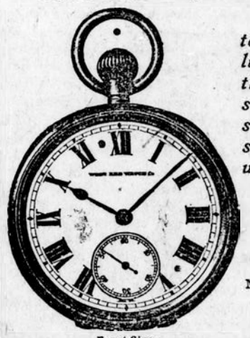
Sir John Jordan, the British Minister at Pekin, is expected in England shortly on four months' leave.



MC. PHAEL'S
DAMIANA. COCA MUIRAPUAMA
SAW PALMETTO. GOLDCHLORIDES PICHI
NERVO VITALO PILLS.
The most Powerful Tonic Known for
NERVOUS EXHAUSTION
and
Breakdown from excessive Brain Work and Loss of Mental & Physicial Vigour.
Supplied for the Members of the ROYAL FAMILY.

M. T. MADON & Co. DISPENSING CHEMIST
Corner Shop 24, 26, ABDUL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

THE WEST END
"IMPERATOR"
Semi-thin Keyless Lever Watch 17" size.



The Imperator is made to suit the taste of those persons who like a light, flat watch, that does not bulge the pocket, nor inconvenience by its size and weight. Although thin and small it is quite substantial and strong enough to stand the roughest usage.

Nickel Silver	Rs.	32
Black Oxidised Steel ...	,,	35
Sterling Silver	,,	45
18ct. Gold	,,	140

Made also in Hunting and Half-Hunting Cases.

Exact Size.

GUARANTEED FOR 6 YEARS.

The "Imperator" is rated in 2 positions and is perfectly accurate under all conditions of service.

OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE IS SENT TO ANY ADDRESS.

WEST END WATCH Co.,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

SUCCESS IN LIFE

is often attributable to good health and making the most of opportunities.

A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster, and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

HUXLEY'S "NER-VIGOR"

of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell, life and vitality.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co. Ltd., Croydon, London.

WHAT CAN I DO FOR MY HAIR?

That's the all important question to everyone.
Is your hair getting thin? Is it becoming grey? Is it getting brash, coarse, and hard to comb or dress?
Then answer the question to your own satisfaction by securing a bottle of

KAMINIA OIL (Re. 1.)

Keeps the scalp and the important underlying tissues in a healthy condition, thereby carrying off the impure matter which causes all your hair trouble. Delicately perfumed.

Price Re. 1 per bottle. V. P. extra.

Can be had from all Druggists.

Sole Agents:—
ANGLO INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY,
Market, BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY
THE FINE OLD WHISKY, CHOICE AND CHI

THE
BOMBAY PHOTO ENGRAVING Co
PHOTO ENGRAVERS & DESIGNERS
BEAUTIFUL & FAITHFUL REPRODUCTIONS BY OUR PERFECT HALF-TONE & THREE-COLOUR PROCESS
WOOD & METAL ENGRAVERS
13, TAMRIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

WOMAN'S DOMAIN.

A Weekly Causerie.

By Mrs. John Gilpin.

When one considers what a very vital thing it is that the fuel which keeps the body in good health and working order should be of the kind to give the best results, it is astonishing what indifference and apathy prevails in this matter and how little trouble the housewife takes to keep herself informed as to the discoveries in that, as in any other field of science.

THEORIES OF FOOD.

For many years I have followed with great interest all the new theories in regard to the food upon which our whole well-being and comfort hangs, and have tried all sorts of experiments with diets recommended by various exponents of various notions, and quite independently of this or that theory, I have become quite convinced of several broad facts. The principal one is, that the average person eats too much, and that a great many ills folk suffer from are due in the main to taking in more fuel than the system can absorb, with the result that the machinery of the body becomes clogged with the refuse it is unable to use or dispose of and then all sorts of illnesses may supervene. There is much more illness due to over than under feeding I am quite sure. Then, even supposing that too much food is *not* taken into the body, ten chances to one what *is* taken is not the best suited to either the individual or his environment, for it is reasonable to imagine that the same sort of food is not required where the temperature is above the medium, as where it is much below, yet people are content to eat exactly the same in one which is tropical. It stands to reason that when the body is in a state of overheating by the climate, it is harmful to put fuel into it which is for the very purpose of causing heat. Or one who is leading a strenuously active life, where the fuel is quickly burnt up and absorbed will naturally require more, and of a different kind, to him who leads a sedentary life where the brain is being worked hard. But few people consider the real necessity for taking thought in these matters, indeed are inclined to think it is rather animal not to say gross, to be thinking of what should or should not be eaten. While really, if they did spend a little time and common-sense on this very important matter they would find themselves so much the better in health that they would think it was very much worth while indeed.

RHEUMATOID--ITS ORIGIN

By way of proving that he ills we suffer from in these days are not confined to humans of these latter ages, some man of science wrote an interesting article giving the result of his investigations of the fossil remains of the early humans, and his discoveries that they suffered with rheumatoid complaints just as we do proved by the enlarged and deformed joints. That may be, but does that prove that those men lived on the food best suited to them even in those days, when it was more a question of eating what you could get, than what you wanted or what was best suited to you? Personally, I am a sufferer from gouty rheumatoid arthritis, a fell disease, which if at any time circumstances favoured an acute stage might completely cripple one in a few months. When I was quite a girl a doctor prophesied from the size of my joints that I should suffer in later life in this way, so I must have inherited his tendency from ancestors who had not lived on a suitable diet and in consequence suffered themselves, and passed the tendency on to those who followed. One of the things you are told at once is to eat as little meat as possible, so that it is recognised by the most confirmed meat eaters that for certain things meat is bad; it seems to me therefore that in the main meat is not one of the fuels best suited to ensure a healthy body, so why make such a point of making it a *sine qua non* of the ordinary diet? On the other hand, there are certain vegetables which, though they are highly nuitritious are equally bad for rheumatic people, so that if, without taking trouble to find out, you just live on *any* sort of vegetable diet, you may be doing yourself harm by still taking what is unsuitable in general or to you in particular. And here is a case in point. I carefully went into the "Haig diet," it seemed on the whole to be very sensible, and so I adopted it for nearly 18 months. He recommends cheese as being highly nutritious with those substances reckoned to be necessary to the upkeep of the body, and, as I am very fond of cheese I took the amount prescribed daily. But at the end of the 18 months I had one of the very worst attacks I ever had or have had and suffered intensely for some months. It seemed that after all, the diet must be at fault and I returned to the former diet with, as ever, a very little meat once a day.

CHEESE AND MEAT.

Subsequent experiments have proved that in my case cheese is far more harmful than meat, and any time when I have taken cheese freely it has invariably made me feel my aching bones. As even Haig himself, I hear, had attacks of rheumatism, as well as others who adopted his diet I am confirmed in my opinion that to some folk cheese is less suited than meat even. I have lately had sent to me a little volume called the Broadlands Cookery Book, an unassertive title that hardly conveys the useful, common-sense knowledge it gives in an interesting and succinct manner. It sets forth "the dietetic principles in practice at the Broadlands Nature Cure Sanatorium, at Medstead, Hampshire, England," and on carefully reading the book I discovered that the authors have a great deal of interest to tell about the whys and wherefores of the diet adopted at this Nature Cure Sanatorium, which, I understand, is the only one of its kind in England. As I am naturally interested in all that appertains to food in general and likely diet for my own case in particular, I have entered fully into all they say in regard to food reform and am prepared to agree with a great deal they advocate, and could advise any one who is beginning to find *out* that meat is *not* the staff of life to get the book and study it. There is more than I can even indicate in a short article like this, but one thing struck me at once, that they do not advocate cheese as the majority of vegetarians do, nor do they put eggs under a ban, and they *do* advocate eating less. Also, for years

COOKING VEGETABLES.

I have realised that the usual way of cooking fruits, and more especially vegetables, in quantities of water was a wrong method, and without being able to give the scientific reason, as they do, I have tried to make my cooks adopt my plan of cooking them with the food itself or at least in a small quantity of water, as it seemed to me that they had so much more flavour when cooked in this way; this is borne out by the book, the authors explaining that there are valuable health-giving and nuitritious salts which are entirely lost in the ordinary method of cooking. I have a French Cookery book in which my methods of cooking meat by braising and steaming are prescribed, instead of roasting and boiling, and I notice they always direct the vegetables to be cooked the same way, with a little water only. It seems odd when it has been proved that athletes who are training for severe and prolonged exertions do better on a non-meat diet, that the majority of people should still think that they cannot live without it. As to brain workers, there is an overwhelming list of some of the greatest intellects who have been non-meat eaters making a fine advertisement for the practice, including, as it does workers in every branch of science and art. Were I to permit myself to *think* of the joint or the dead bird I have seen in my cookroom of a morning I should not be able to eat the little meat I do, which is eaten only to please my better half, who at present does not see eye to eye with me in this matter; indeed more than once I have simply had to send it away with a pretence of eating it. As a matter of fact I have found a diet principally of nuts and uncooked and dried fruits as recommended in the book I am talking about, suits me the best and seems so suited to this climate though, I am not yet prepared to say that I should like it as much in a cold, dull, damp one, and I do not take kindly to the meat substitutes recommended by both Haig and Eustace Miles. It seems to me a wrong principle to encourage the meat taste by cooking things to resemble meat as much as possible, when the vegetarian foods themselves can be made so pleasing; the vitiated palate gradually becomes normal and soon savours the natural flavours with more zest than the unnatural ones.

HURTFULNESS OF SALT.

The authors of the Broadlands Cookery Book are very emphatic as to the hurtfulness of salt; I can quite believe that *much* is bad, but I am not prepared to go all the way with them, though I *am* considered rather a freak, because I do not take salt with an egg, and at any time hardly take that, pepper or mustard. Barring the rheumatoid tendency I am an unusually healthy and vigorous woman for my years, and folk say that I am a good advertisement for long residence in a tropical climate; it *is* residence too, as I seldom, or never, go away from Bombay to the Hills, and I honestly think it is in a great measure due to the very simple food and drink that I have always been inclined to and largely adopted. In the "Daily Menus" I have often given a vegetable dish for those who are not rabid meat-eaters, and in future I shall hope to include some from the Broadlands book, as they appeal to me more than the usual vegetarian dishes do as a whole, though in all there is a certain number of exceedingly nice ones to be found. If any of you would wish to try leaving off meat, might I counsel before starting the new diet, that you take means to make yourself informed of the reason of things, the values of various vegetarian substances as foods in the matter of their nourishing properties, the proportions in which they should be taken, and, in fact, everything possible about the matter, as I am certain that many an experimenter has failed, because he has run away with the superficial idea that it is only a matter of dropping meat, with no thought that certain vegetable substances are more nutritious than others.

"FOOLISH MONKEY DIET."

Like a friend of mine who thought a diet of nuts would be good on boardship, so proceeded to eat whole platefuls of walnuts, only giving them the scanty mastication most meat-eaters accord to their food, with the result that he soon became seriously indisposed, and at once put it down to the "foolish monkey diet." Meat does not require the same amount of chewing that starchy and sugary foods do, as the internal juices digest meaty things, but nuts and all starchy and sugary foods require a very free mixing with the saliva to break them up, or digest them as we commonly call it, so that their nutritive properties are set free to nourish the body. This gives rise to one of those popular fallacies so often quoted, that meat is more easy of digestion than other foods. It is never wise to rush blindly into any change without a little knowledge of dietetics at least, but when you *do* start it you should give it a fair trial of a month certain, and carefully compare your general health and feelings with those of the previous month. It does not matter what cure you go in for you must give *time* to it, and this applies more especially to change of diet, which like a cure too, requires strength of mind to go through with it and play fair. As this book says, what a revolution would take place in household duties if a more or less uncooked diet were universally adopted! I can speak feelingly on that point, for when cruising or caravaning, preparing for, and washing up after meals seemed to take up most of my time, and I have often wished food and all appertaining to it at Timbuctoo. Please do not imagine I am the least rabid on the subject of food reform. I only tell what I have discovered the most suited to myself and place my gleanings before others that they may seek for themselves.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

Well, the usual wonderful prognostications about the coming of the Monsoon have been given to a credulous public with the usual result of non-fulfilment, and yet year after year the same thing happens, and we all amuse ourselves by talking about it; and the rains come with the usual more or less regularity, the first or second week in June. Those days in June before the rains *do* come are generally the most trying of the whole hot weather. Do not you find your feet rather hot and tender this weather? I suppose it is the heat which seems to keep the blood in the feet and make them swell or feel swollen, and burn so. This reminds me that if there is reform needed in food, there is certainly more needed in footgear. As I take my walks abroad I have a habit of taking notes of the way people walk and carry themselves, and the kind of shoe they wear, and I am not the least surprised that the walk of the average woman is so ungainly and ungraceful as say Continental nations of us; they say so with reason. I am by no means an advocate of the ugly, square-toed, flat-heeled footwear affected by some would-be reformers; the sight of their feet alone is enough to put anyone off adopting it themselves, but I *do* say that these wretched "Louis Quinze" heels are responsible for a multitude of ills to the wearers, besides that of a most ungraceful gait. How any one *can* admire a foot distorted out of all natural lines, how anyone *can* hope to have one of a woman's principal attractions—a graceful walk,—or how anyone *can* expect to be well and strong while wearing these abominations I cannot imagine. The feet of the wearers must be a distinctly unpleasing sight out of their coverings, and the wearers must often suffer considerably in order to be what *they* think, beautiful. And what an ugly gait they have, and how their feet are distorted as they walk, only someone who, like myself, makes a practice of noticing feet can tell! Half the back aches, the headaches, the nerves and general poor health of women who affect these foolish heels, would entirely disappear if they would only discard these exaggerated heels and wear ordinary, sensible boots and shoes of which there are enough and to spare to choose from, of a kind that are quite dainty looking and yet are serviceable and hygienic. For those who have trouble with corns or tender feet, there are a few simple remedies that will often give considerable relief, but if these troubles are caused by wearing too small shoes and ridiculous heels, only the discarding of both will be of any permanent value. *For Tender Feet.* Eau de Cologne, 1 ounce; Rose Water and Compound Tincture of Lavender, each 2 ounces; Acetic Acid, 6 ounces. This may be dabbed on the feet as often as required during the day and will be found most soothing and healing. It is well to soak the feet in tepid water in which a few drops of Condy or a few crystals of Permanganate of Potash have been dissolved; it is also a great reliever of the burning and full feeling in the feet in the hot weather.

HARDENING TENDER SKIN.

Sometimes the feet get badly chafed from wearing thread stockings or ill-fitting, or too small shoes. For this you want a lotion which will tend to harden the too soft or tender skin; for it I can recommend the following, having tried it myself with success. *Lotion for Hardening Tender Skin.* Borax 1½ drachm; Zinc Sulphate, 6 grs., Alcohol (90 per cent.), 2 ounces; solution of Lime, 3 ounces; Distilled Water, 2 ounces. Dab this on the tender skin several times a day. Soft Corns are often a great trouble in a hot country where the feet are constantly moist with perspiration, for it is dampness between the toes which causes this painful malady, so you should always be careful to dry each toe thoroughly; use the first of the prescriptions given as a protective and the second when the corns are actually developed. Also there should be very constant change of stockings which should be always washed before wearing again.

CORN CURE.

Simple Corn Protective. Boric Acid Powder, 4 drachms; French Chalk, 1 ounce; Zinc Oxid, 2 drachms Dust this between the toes every day after bathing. *Soft Corn Cure.* Salicylic Acid, 1 drachm; Oil of Eucalyptus, 8 drops; Powdered Zinc Oleate, 12 drachms; Starch Powder 3 ounces. Dust this on to the soft corn two or three times a day. In last week's letter, the two items in the last prescription given should read 2 ounces instead of 2 grains.

HOW TO MAKE YOUR HAIR BEAUTIFUL.

TEN MINUTES' HOME TREATMENT WORKS WONDERS, STOPS FALLING HAIR, ITCHING SCALP, AND DANDRUFF AND MAKES THE HAIR SOFT, BRILLIANT, LUSTROUS AND FLUFFY.

Better than all the so-called "Hair Tonics" in the world, says the "Daily Mail," is a simple, old fashioned home recipe consisting of plain Bay Rum, Lavona de Composee, and a little Menthol Crystals. These three mixed at home in a few minutes, work wonders with any scalp. Try it just one night and see. Get from your druggist 1 oz. Lavona de Composee, 3 ozs. Bay Rum and ¼ dr. Menthol Crystals. Dissolve the Crystals in the Bay Rum and pour in a 4 oz. bottle. Then add the Lavona, shake weel and let it stand for an hour before using. Apply it by putting a little of the mixture on a soft cloth. Draw this cloth slowly through the hair, taking just one small strand at a time. This cleanses the hair and scalp of dirt, dust and excessive oil and makes the hair delightfuly soft, lustrous and fluffy. To stop the hair from falling and to make it grow again rub the lotion briskly into the scalp with the finger tips. Apply night and morning. A few day's use and you cannot find a single loose or straggling hair. They will be locked on your scalp as tight as a vice. Dandruff will disappear and itching cease. In ten days you will find fine downy new hairs sprouting up all over your scalp, and this new hair will grow with wonderful rapidity.

Any chemist can prepare the above for you. The prescription is very inexpensive and we know of nothing so effective and certain in its results.

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

HORS D'OEUVRES, OLIVES A LA TARTARE.
CLEAR FISH SOUP WITH QUENELLES.
ICED CHICKEN SOUFFLE.
CARBONADE OF MUTTON.
BEETROOT SAVOURY.
CHATSWORTH PUDDING.

Fish, As. 8. Mutton, As. 8. Chicken, As. 8. Beetroot, As. 1-6. Eggs, As. 6. Potatoes, An. 1. Odds and ends, As. 4. Total—Rs. 2-4-6.

HORS D'OEUVRES, OLIVES A LA TARTARE.

Prepare some thickish slices of brown bread and thickly coat them with Tartare sauce to which aspic or gelatine has been added to make it jelly. If one coating is not enough give another. Place on each a stoned olive filled with the sauce and garnish with chopped parsley. For the sauce, mix with the mayonnaise sauce equal parts of chopped capers, chopped gherkins and chopped anchovy for radish, and some made mustard.

CLEAR FISH SOUP WITH QUENELLES.

Make a good fish stock with any fish, reserving some of the flesh to make into small balls by pounding up with breadcrumbs, a little flour, butter, flavouring and one egg to bind; carefully poach these in the stock before straining it. After straining the soup it may be coloured with onion, fried brown, flavouring added to taste, cleared and set on ice; at the last add the quenelles and serve in small cups.

ICED CHICKEN SOUFFLE.

Make a cup of good broth from the chicken giblets and bones, and use it or the panada for the souffle, which is made with a tablespoonful of butter dissolved in a teacupful of the stock and stirred into it 2 tablespoonfuls of flour mixed with a little cold stock and well cooked until it forms a thick paste which comes clean away from the side of the pan. Flavour with pepper, salt, onion juice and lime juice. To this add the meat of the chicken pounded and sieved with a little ham or bacon to flavour and lastly two eggs, the whites and yolks beaten separately. Half fill a souffle mould with this and steam for 45 minutes. Let it cool, set on ice and serve turned on to a dish and thickly masked with the rest of the stock made into a nice sauce with the addition of the yolks of two eggs and flavouring to taste. Garnish with lettuce leaves and beetroot or tomato slices.

CARBONADE OF MUTTON.

Bone a loin of mutton, and with the bones make a cupful of stock. Lard the meat with strips of bacon and put a layer of any forcemeat on it, tie it into a neat roll. Now braise it in a sealed dekchie, stood on a grating in the oven with an onion and carrot and a wineglassful of the stock. To the rest of the stock add a little sherry flavouring and gelatine to make a glaze. When the meat is done add to this the meat gravy and glaze the roll with it. Serve with a well flavoured puree of brown pumpkin, side by side with it on the dish and the rest of the glaze poured over.

BEETROOT SAVOURY.

Bake a beetroot in a slow oven for several hours until it is soft. Cut it in not too thin slices and serve it with thin slices of green onion, pickled walnut and hard-boiled egg alternately; toss over all equal parts if oil and juice, with pepper, salt, onion juice and made mustard to taste.

CHATSWORTH PUDDING.

Shake a tablespoonful of crushed tapioca into ¼ of a seer of milk and stir it over the fire for 5 minutes. Add to it off the fire, a level teaspoonful of sugar, and a heaped one of butter. Slice four sponge cakes, thickly spread them with any jam and cut them into dice. When the tapioca is cold stir into it 4 well beaten eggs, flavouring to taste and any liqueur or some rum if liked. Well butter a mould, pile in it the spongecake dice and pour over all the tapioca to which the juice of a whole and the grated rind of a half lime has been added. Cover with butter paper and a plate on that and steam for 2½ hours; serve with a syrup sauce made from the jam, sugar, lime juice and liqueur, if liked, boiled together and strained.

NEW SERIAL STORY

"A WILD HARVEST"

BY ANNIE. S. SWAN.

COPYRIGHT IN INDIA TO "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

Synopsis of Instalments I—III.—In Howorth, whose daughter Sylvia finishing her education in Switzerland, is left head of a factory by the death of the senior partner, his cousin Reuben Howorth. On his way to see his cousin's widow John encounters Reuben's eldest son, Max, who is home from Oxford, making love to a girl whom he fails to recognise. This is Annie Cartledge, with whom he has been meeting secretly for some time. Reuben's widow tells him that Max is leaving Oxford to take up his work at Sleath Mills. She also mentions that her son detests Macdonald, the manager of the factory. Max obtains a partial cheque from his mother in order to settle his debts at Oxford. Howorth discusses the situation with Macdonald. Luke Cartledge warns his daughter is deceiving him.

CHAPTER III.—(*continued.*)

Luke walked home from his work in the evening, he met, on what was called Cartledge Path, a tall, black-browed young man with whom he stopped to exchange a few words.

"Hoa, Isaac, where hast tha been a' day long? A'am sure it's fower months and more sin tha darkened oor door."

"No, that and more, as like as not, dad."

"But why, lad? tha used to coom often, and cheshully ov a Sunday. Coom again, lad, an' welcome. 'Tain't a right thing to give old friends the go-by."

"No an' that it ain't, Luke, but I'm a man that doesna come but wheer I'm wanted."

"Well, an' who said tha wasna welcome, lad?" asked Luke with his curious kindly smile which took away all the sternness from his fine face.

"I've na faut to find wi' thee, Luke, but Annie, she made it plain to me she didna want me, therefore I didna come. See?"

Cartledge looked perplexed and a little sad.

"Oh tha's dreamin, lad. There bean't anything wrong wi' Annie. Gels is like that, they be for a' the world like bits ov spindrift in the wind, up to-day an' down to-morrow. So coom along again, lad, an' tak potluck wi' us ov a Sunday evenin.' We miss thy kindly cheery face."

The undoubted kindness of Cartledge's utterances suddenly unlocked the floodgates of Isaac Thorne's lips. A tremor crossed his comely face and he suddenly and with slightly darkening brow laid a detaining hand on Cartledge's arm.

"Yes, I will tell tha, Luke. It's ma duty in spite ov what they may say. Theer's summat goin' on behind thy back, Luke, something that concerns Annie that thou'd better be seein' to afore it's mebbe too late."

"What doest tha mean, Isaac? I'm sweer to believe that tha wad trouble me or anny man needlessly. What dost ken aboot ma Annie?"

But though Isaac's colour rose, and his eyes glowed rather fiercely in his head, he seemed to find speech difficult to come.

"Dinna ask me, it's ower painful for me, forby tha winna believe me. Try Ellicot or Jim Burdett or anny one at Sleath, it's common talk."

He would have passed on, but Cartledge now thoroughly aroused, and with a look of deep determination on his face kept hold of his arm.

"Speak oot like a man, lad. A'ave always thowt of thee as one. Dinna be a coward noo. It's a coward that hits in the dark, an' winna stand to his guns. What dost tha know again Annie?"

"Nothin again her," he answered sullenly. "But it's not to be expected that a lass would look at a honest workingchap when she—she thinks she can get better, when she sees a carriage ahead, wheer she thinks she's goin' to ride."

He paused there, and his eyes glowed yet harder, but Cartledge's grip did not relax.

"Na na, Isaac, tha dinna go like that. Speek out like a man. What dost tha ken aboot ma Annie?"

"It's not me only that kens it Luke It's Mr. Max Howorth thou'd better be puttin' that question. I only hear. I ken nothing, but it's on accoont ov 'im I coom no more to Marigold Cottage."

So saying he broke away, and left Luke Cartledge standing in the path with a queer wandered expression on his face, and his eyes full of unutterable thoughts. Great sweat drops stood on his brow, not brought there solely by the heat of the summer evening. Presently as two other men approached he pulled himself together and walked forward, passed a civil good evening with them, but absently with the air of a man who has no desire for conversation.

"Cartledge doant look weel to-neet, Joe," one remarked to the other, who answered, "Pore old chap, no 'e doant."

The tone of their voice indicated the half affectionate light in which they regarded Cartledge. Every man in Wrotham, even the lowest and worst, had the feeling that Cartledge was his friend, and would help him in time of need. Had Cartledge been asked for an opinion on such a subject, he would undoubtedly have said such was the light in which he would wish to be regarded by his fellow men.

His heart was troubled as he walked through the serene dusk of the early summer evening to his home. That his daughter's name should be coupled, even in jest, with that of his master's son was an intolerable thing, and one that must be investigated forthwith.

He stood just a moment outside the garden gate of Marigold Cottage, so called for the wealth of glowing marigolds of different colours, and kinds that adorned the borders. It was a very small house, but it stood apart, and Cartledge loved it, because from the gentle eminence, he could see far across the clustering roofs of the little town in the hollow, to the hills beyond. For this reason he did not mind the considerable walk to and from the Sleath Mills, which of course stood down on the river bank in the very heart of the town.

Wrotham had grown much of late; even Cartledge remembered when it was a very small place centring round one industrial concern.

He did not take the usual joy in the prospect from his cottage door that evening, and when Annie, seeing him at the gate, opened the door and smiled upon him from the step he started forward with a slightly flushing face.

She had a pink cotton frock which seemed to enhance the fairnes of her skin, her eyes were clear, her hair shining like gold, and there was no hint of double dealing or deceit about her. He refused to believe it of his darling, the child for whom he had so often thanked God, when his heart overflowed with more than usual gratitude for the comfort of his home.

"Hurry up, Dad," she called cheerily, "the fish is most done, and I'm wanting to get out presently. Coom do hurry oop, theers a dear."

"Where art tha fur to-neet, lass?" he asked as he stepped across the whitened doortep.

"To Rowbotham if you will have it, to see Polly Clodd. My, ain't it warm? A've getten aa the washin' dried, Dad. Am I not a clever girl?"

"Ay an' that tha art, lass," he answered heartily enough, and passing through the kitchen he proceeded to wash in the scullery at the small tub of hot water Annie had set in readiness. They lived fastidiously in that little cottage, Cartledge himself never sitting down to a meal without washing first, and changing into an old house-jacket free from the stains of toil. Annie was always the pink of perfection, and very restful to the eye as she flitted about, her simple frock of cotton or wool, according to seasons, invariably protected by a big white overall, which she wore with a grace all her own. Her exceeding fairness disturbed Cartledge mightily that evening as he drew in his chair to the table, and the scriptural words of warning about the beauty of women rose up before him sharply.

"Favour is deceitful and beauty is vain," he murmured half unconsciously aloud, words which made Annie laugh as she paused with the teapot poised in her hand.

"Who's beauty are you thinkin' on, Dad?" she asked saucily.

"Thine maybe, lass," he answered more gruffly than his wont. "I hope tha doesn't set too much store by tha looks, lass. What are they, efter aa but skin-deep? A steady quiet heart is worth them aa."

"Whatever's putten them thoughts into tha head, Dad?" she asked her colour heightening ever so slightly as she imagined some significance in his words.

"I met Isaac Thorne to-neet, Annie, on that Cinder Path. I told him it seemed a longish time since we'd seed 'im here. It is a goodish while, beant it?"

"I haven't thowt about it, Dad," she answered candidly enough, "I'm none sorry. He was that cross and crabby last time he was 'ere, I as good as told 'im he needn't come back."

"I'm sorry tha did that, lass. Isaac's a good lad, few better in Wrotham. What ails tha at 'im?"

"Oh nowt, he's like the rest ov them, Dad, must always be taakin' silly nonsense to a lass. I'm fair sick ov 'em."

"But ther ud be soond sense at the back ov Isaac's nonsense, Annie," said Cartledge a trifle anxiously. "He meant the reet thing by thee, and tha should treat a decent well-meanin' young man wi' proper respect."

"Oh, respect! if he wants that, it's his," she answered flippantly, "but it ain't enough for Isaac. He wanted me to marry him, Dad, if tha will 'ave it, an' I said no, an' told 'im I'd keep on sayin' no, till the creak ov doom, an' that he'd coom to Marigold Cottage for that, he could stop away. So that's the truth an' not a word ov a lie."

"What ails tha at Isaac, lass, a better lad, an' a better son is not in Wrotham. An' it's the good son as makes the good husband."

"I don't want Isaac for a husband, thank you, Dad," she answered, and walked back to the fireplace to set down the teapot on the stove, glad of the opportunity to hide her face from her father's unusually penetrating gaze.

"How old art tha now, Annie?"

"I'll be nineteen, no, twenty, next month, Dad."

"Owd enough to marry, if tha hast a mind, and tha might do worse than Isaac. He could coom here an' live, and we'd be happy as the day's long."

"Oh, no thank you, Dad. I'm not takin' it on. Art tha in such a hurry to get rid ov me then?"

Cartledge suffered his eyes to rest upon her with such a yearning look, that it melted her by no means hard heart, and her tears rose.

"Don't let's taak any more silly nonsense, Dad. Next time I see Isaac Thorne I'll be into 'im about this. He knows it ain't a bit of good because I've towd him so scores ov times. Why they won't take a follin' I can't think. If I was a chap, I'd ave too much pride to be kicked about like that. Leastways, I'd take my telling straight like a man, and there's 'eaps ov gels will joomp at Isaac, such a model he is," she added with rather a malicious little stab. "Now let's taak about other things. I was down in the town this afternoon, and I see Mister John bringin' home his daughter. She was in the kerridge wi' 'im. She looks like an angel, Dad. None o' her cousins can coom up to 'er."

"She's the master's one ewe lamb, too. He must be fain glad to get 'er ome."

"He looked as if he were, an' she too, she was tarfin' all over her face. I couldn't keep ma eyes off her. My, it must be majn fine to be like 'er, but theer, I'm quite contented. What art tha to be about this evening, Dad?"

"I'll tak a turn in the weedin', I think, and if thou'rt to be late at Rowbotham, I'd better coom ower later to Polly's fur tha."

"Oh, doan't do that, Dad. Polly and Bill will convoy me a bit, they always do," she answered lightly. "But if thou'rt not goin' to the club, I needn't go to Polly's. Anny other neet would do as well."

She said this, knowing perfectly well that her father would not wish her to set aside any arrangement she had made on his account.

Also she knew, because she was daily becoming a greater adept at deceit that such words would be accepted by him in good faith, and were the best she could choose for the purpose of putting him off the scent.

"If tha wants to see Polly, an' she's expeckin' tha, there's no need to stop at whoam fur me, Annie. Git away early, there's a dear, so's to get back afore it's on the outlook, and just on the back of eight will tak a dander as weel."

"Well, don't come fur, we nivver know what road we'll take whoam," she answered, as she began to clear the table deftly. Cartledge who had no vices, and was a strict teetotaller, occasionally, especially when worried, permitted himself a pipe. Annie was relieved when she saw him get it from the old rack above the mantel shelf, and yet she understood that he wished to help in soothing his heart, and assisting him to a solution of some difficulty over which he was brooding. She understood, too, for she was quick enough at perception, that she was the present and immediate cause of his dispeace. She wondered what Isaac Thorne had really said, something warned her that more had passed than her father had divulged, but she was too nervous to pursue the subject. She was boiling with indignation at Isaac for having presumed to refer to the subject at all to her father, after she had given him his final answer and dismissal. Isaac had not, however, accepted it as final, though of late his hopes had fallen to the lowest ebb.

Cartledge was soothed by the pipe which he smoked on the bench outside the door contemplating the pretty little garden, and the beautiful expanse of the sky above him. He had decided that it would be better not to say anything just yet of what Isaac Thorne had told him. Indeed it was a topic which he shrank from touching. He would walk warily, try and find out the truth in other quarters, and keep an eye on Annie. She looked very sweet when presently she came out ready for her walk, her overall removed, a shady hat, with a white scarf carelessly knotted round it and drawing on a pair of white cotton gloves.

"Tha looks very trig, Annie, very smart indeed. Wheer getten tha this fine frock?"

"Fine frock indeed! four three the yard, and made it meself, Silly Daddy," she said, and bent down to give him a careless kiss.

"Tak care ov thysen, lass, and not stop late. Mind I doant like tha to be aboot efter dark. Home is the place for a pretty lass after dark, mind that."

"All right, old croaker," she cried gaily, and turned at the garden gate to wave to him again. Cartledge remembered how she looked just then, that was the last evening when he had peace of mind concerning his motherless child. He finished his pipe, taking a desultory peep into "Alton Locke" between the puffs, and then recalled to his waiting duty in the garden, went to get out rake and hoe. For an hour he worked very happily, soothed by the mechanical effort, and by the peace and beauty of his surroundings. Just before eight he was disturbed by the creaking of the garden gate on its hinges, and looking round he beheld on the lower steps, two figures easily recognisable as Annie's friend. Polly Clod, and her brother Bill, from Rowbotham. He let his hoe drop and went forward to meet them, looking a trifle askance.

"Wheer's Annie, Polly? Why hasn't she coom back wi' tha?"

"Annie, we haven't see 'er, Mister Cartledge," answered Polly, a broadfaced jolly girl with a great deal of colour and a bouncing manner.

"Why, she went away about half-past six to go to you at Rowbotham, said you was expeckin' her."

"I nivver 'eard a word ov it till noo, Mister Cartledge. Annie's been coddin'," said Polly with a huge laugh. "Or she's gone wi' 'er sweetheart. That's it, for sure, eh, Bill?"

She laughed loud and long at her own time-worn joke, but Luke Cartledge took it very seriously.

(To be continued to-morrow.)

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

HIDDEN TREASURE

FOUND

The third and fourth of the

MILKMAID MILK VOUCHERS

Value Rs. 100

The third and fourth lucky finders are

Mrs. HYKOOP,
Wellesley House, Cooperage,
BOMBAY.

Mr. K. MAHADEVAN,
c/o V. Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Booksellers,
MADRAS.

You may be the next to find one of these grand prizes, for there are still

SIXTEEN MORE

to be found.

(10 more having been added for the month of June.)

They are concealed in sixteen of the tins of

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

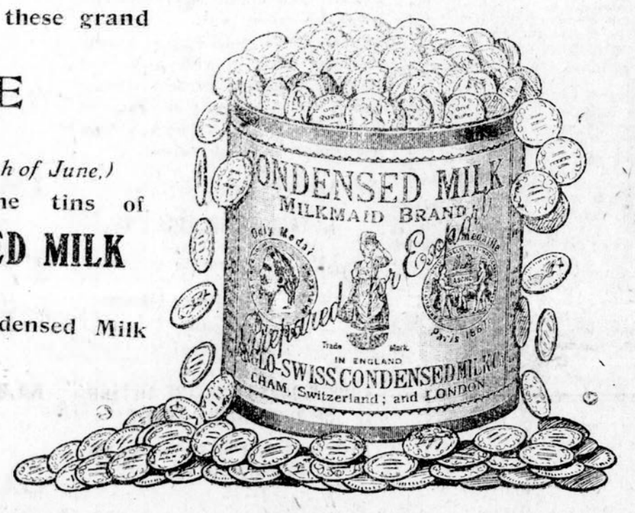
that are on sale this month.

If you buy only Milkmaid Brand Condensed Milk you have every chance of finding

Rs. 100

The next tin you buy may be the lucky one.

Ask your dealer for full printed particulars and conditions.

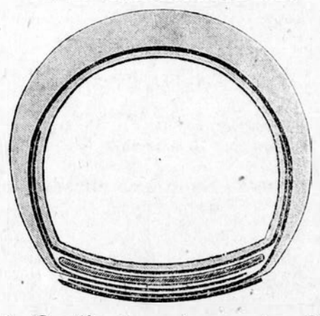


BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.

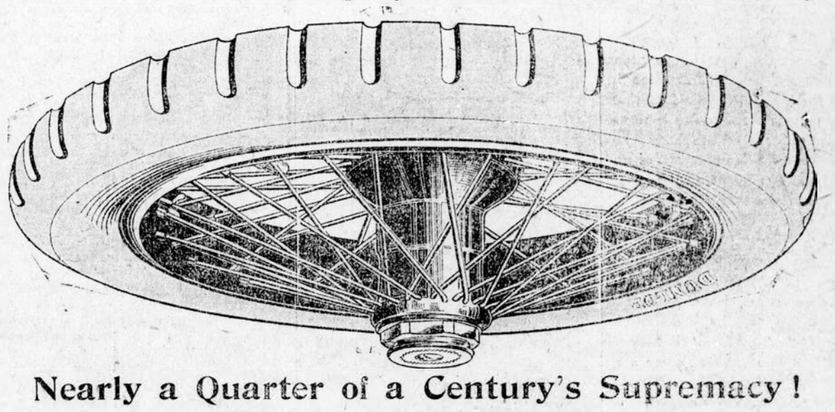
THE MOST LUXURIOUS TRAVEL
AND THE
GREATEST MILEAGES AFFORDED BY TYRES
Have been associated with the name

DUNLOP

From the time of the Original Pneumatic.

THE DUNLOP  OF 1888-89

.Which popularised Cycling and made Motoring possible, right down to the Dunlop Tyre and Wire Wheel of to-day.



Nearly a Quarter of a Century's Supremacy!

"Dunlop" is universally imitated, but Dunlop quality is inimitable—that's the point!

The DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY + CALCUTTA + MADRAS + DELHI.

100,000 SAFES

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & Co. have manufactured and sold more than One Hundred Thousand fire and burglar-proof safes, since the establishment of their factory in 1870. It is the oldest factory in India. Harichand's safes and locks are unrivalled both as regards workmanship and cheapness. They are equal to the best European and American Manufactures of the same kind.

In the great Fire-Test held at the Bombay Exhibition, Harichand's safe was declared to be

"THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE"

No safe manufacturer in India has won as many medals as Harichand.

THE WINNER OF 19 MEDALS

Send for our New Illustrated Price List.

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & Co.,
Head Office—131, GULALWADI, BOMAYB.
Dr. Mc Phael's Nervo-Vitalo Pills

AMRUTANJAN. *(Registered.)*

MAGIC INDIAN BALM.

Sovereign Remedy for Headaches, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Coughs, Colds.

ALL ACHES AND PAINS.

Price annas eight only.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDORS.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT, FORT BOMBAY.

CYCLISTS.

Are you aware that some of you are always troubled by Tyres whilst others have no trouble.

If you want to make your Cycling a pleasure

USE

PALMER THE ONLY HIGH GRADE TYRE.

The tyre that is **sure** to give you **Satisfaction** and **Service.**

FROM ALL CYCLE DEALERS, OR FROM

Sole Agents

Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY. EAST STREET, POONA. BRIGADE ROAD, BANGALORE.

CAN YOU **DOUBT** THIS ?

Mr. C. L. H. SMITH writes from Apollo Hotel :—

"When three local doctors failed to relieve my severe attack of Asthma, I was admitted into the European General Hospital, but did not feel a bit better, Through a friend's advice I tried "Kadi" with astonishing results Before I had taken the third dose I was able to enjoy a good night's rest the first time after three months and now I am as sound in health as ever I was."

Innumerable original Testimonials open to inspection.

Try KADI

Try even where all your

MEANS are EXHAUSTED

For ASTHMA, Coughs,
Bronchitis, Colds, Pleurisy and Pneumonia.

INSTANT RELIEF :

POSITIVE CURE :

Safe and harmless for infants.

Price. Re,

OF ALL DEALERS.

DASTOOR SPECIFIC Co.,
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES FOR ADVERTISEMENT SPACE can be had on application to THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Meadows St., Fort, Bombay.

CAUTION.

For some time past certain dealers in Second-hand Typewriters have been offering for sale what are described as "Rebuilt Oliver Machines" in a condition "practically as good as new."

IN TOO MAHY CASES THESE MACHINES HAVE NOT BEEN "REBUILLT" AT ALL BUT ARE MERELY OLD AND WORN MACHINES IMPORTED AFTER YEARS OF USE, AND FURNISHED UP TO LOOK LIKE NEW.

MESSRS. W. H. THORNS & CO.—On behalf of the OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY, whose constant concern is to see that all OLIVER MACHINES are in a condition to maintain the HIGH REPUTATION of the OLIVER TYPEWRITER, find it necessary to

WARN THE PUBLIC

to be cautious about purchasing any OLIVER TYPEWRITERS from any but the AUTHORISED AGENTS.

SOL AGENTS IN INDIA :—

W. H. THORNS & CO.—13-15, Hornby, Row BOMBAY.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

To meet the demand of a number of our customers we have imported a selection of these watches, which are now on view in our showrooms.

LUND & BLOCKLEY,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

5 & 6, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

WATTS & Co., Calcutta.

Military Saddlers, Harness and Boot-makers

By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CARMICHAEL.
INVITE INSPECTION OF
Their Large and Up-to-date Stock
WHICH INCLUDES
Race, Polo, Steeplechase Saddles, Australian Reverse-hide Ladies' Ride-astride Felt Light-exercise Saddles.
Branches:—Lahore, Simla, Rangoon, Madras.

COWPER & Co.

BEFORE SPENDING MONEY on glasses of any kind, even if only for the glare, it will be to your advantage to consult us.

We give you Free Services of our Ophthalmic Surgeon.

We warrant all our work to perfect and furnish glasses at prices reasonable for First Class Work.

COWPER & Co.,
Opthalmic Opticians, next to Fort Fire Brigade Station,
77, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

Printed and Published by ALBERT JAMES BUCKLE for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.